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—Photo by Harold M. Lambert

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then you'll
like the
1948
CLEMSON

Be right! There's only one Clemson—the canary-colored mower with the three-piece Tenite roller and the name Clemson Bros. on the black hub caps.

No other mower gives you all these valuable features:

- 17-inch cut—minimizes "leg work".
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CLEMSON BROS., INC.
Middletown, N.Y. U.S.A.

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Exclusive Distributors for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



IT'S NEW
•through and through

We started from scratch. Yes, the engineers who built this car were told to build the finest car on the road and they did. So Monarch is completely new—all its parts are new. New beauty, new styling, new comfort, new safety. New ease of handling with Monarch's new engine and new steering. Yes, the new 1949 Monarch is "New through and through!"

Up in a new class. The new Monarch looks bigger, is bigger! It has more power. In comfort and luxurious appointments it is away up. Not one detail has been overlooked to make this new 1949 Monarch a car you'll be proud to own and drive.

Engineered for a safe, restful ride. Road bumps do not disturb your glorious feeling of relaxation. New springing, new tires, new shock absorbers—all co-ordinated to give you a "kingly" ride. A built-in air circulating system provides an easily-controlled flow of fresh air, even when the windows are closed. When a heater unit is installed, this system provides fresh, warm air. Increased window

dow area permits wide clear view in all directions;

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There's a Monarch dealer near you. Pictures can't begin to give you an adequate idea of the new beauty of the new Monarch. Words can't make you feel the new delight in driving this magnificent car. Your Monarch dealer will be proud to show you Monarch's beauty, to point out all its advancements. Give him a ring today . . . or drop into his showroom.

Fender skirts, chrome trim rings and whitewall tires optional
at extra cost when available

**FORD AND MONARCH DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Ride like a King in a **Monarch**

Under the Peace Tower

The vinegar budget of 1948 will be followed by the Xmas tree budget in 1949

by AUSTIN F. CROSS

THE House of Commons this year has produced its dullest session since 1941. Chances are that 1949, however, will make up for it and give us the wildest session of all. But let me say at the outset that I am not criticising parliament for being dull. The truth is that the most is accomplished when things are most boring, and that when we have the biggest fireworks, we produce the least legislative effort.

Since parliament is going to adjourn this month, not to convene again until a new Liberal leader has been appointed, it might be worth our while to survey the milestones of 1948.

First of all, John Bracken started off like a house afire last fall. He really was hot, and for a while, he made a great showing. But after a while, he lost heart. I see now he is out campaigning. That isn't because he loves travelling so much — although he does seem to like to get out of town — but it is because it is heart-breaking for any Tory leader to sit here week after week with only half his party behind him.

Standard equipment for a Tory member these days consists of two pairs of pants and a time table. The extra pants are for sitting around and wearing out the seats of same while he is doing nothing, while the time table is so he can always tell when the next train leaves for home. By contrast, at least the Liberals are here till Friday afternoon when the first Montreal train leaves, while the C.C.F. and Social Credit are pretty much on the job all the time. Chief difference at vote time between the Grits and Tories is this, that the Liberals turn up and support their leader; while the Tories fail to appear and turn down their leader. Small wonder then, that Honest John is out spellbinding in far places.

So then, the Progressive Conservatives really put on a great battle earlier this session. But their congenital laziness overtook them along about the end of January, and they haven't done much since.

GIVE them credit, however, for this much sagacity; once it was announced that Mackenzie King was going to resign, they decided to save their fire and try to knock out the new man, rather than wasting powder on Mackenzie King, whom they knew they never could beat.

But it did seem as if there have been three issues which at one time or other, might—I repeat the word "might"—have beaten the administration. The first issue was on the cost of living. But Mr. King sloughed off that



one, and slid it along to a parliamentary committee. The public now has found out what The Mahatma knew in the first place, namely, that you cannot bring down the high cost of living by legislation. Unless of course you live in Russia, where everything is controlled, when you can share the poverty. Then came the second issue, the freight rates. This hot potato Mr. King promptly tossed back to Colonel James Cross and his Board of Transport Commissioners, where the said tuber will swirl round and round in the whirlpool of legal procedure till long after Mr. King is no longer prime minister.

The third national issue which might have upset the country—and still could do a lot of damage—is oleomargarine. I am not going to go into all that now, but the fact is that oleo is still a highly explosive political commodity.

Meanwhile the Commons lost ground all the time and managed to stay pretty well out of the big type headlines. George Drew with his Hong Kong bogey, and Monsieur Maurice Duplessis with the Polish War Treasure crusade both managed to draw attention away from Ottawa.

Then along came the announcement that Ontario was to have an election. It is certain too that Quebec, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan will have them. This again diverts attention from Parliament Hill.

OUT of all proportion to their importance, maybe, was the interest shown in the by-elections in Ontario County, Yale, and Vancouver Centre.

Thus it could be seen, just before the budget, that unless Hon. Douglas Abbott could cook up something exciting in his budget, Parliament Hill would still be in the doldrums. As it turned out, Abbott's budget was a dull affair. It endorsed cyclical taxation once more, which means that in the seven fat years you put by corn or surpluses for the seven lean years, Bible style.

In case you are cursing Abbott over your spectacles as you read this, let me try to explain what he is trying to do. Today, thanks to inflation, we have a dollar worth not much more than 63 cents, prewar scale. In other words, there are not enough goods for the amount of money, so we are all trying to gobble up the goods we want, and since we all seem to have money, goods have risen in proportion to money. In other words, we are short of goods, have plenty of money. (At least in proportion to goods we have plenty of money!) So if Abbott cuts taxes more, we shall have no more

(Continued on page 54)

The Greater the Pressure on Bearings the more they need

TEXACO MARFAK

New Hydraulic power lifts and "push type loaders" like that shown above put extra heavy pressure on front wheel bearings. That's why farmers use Texaco Marfak lubricant to protect these vital parts. Texaco Marfak sticks to bearings longer, provides a tougher "cushion" against wear . . . saving trouble and repair expense.

New Power Loaders Save Time and Eliminate Back-Breaking Labour



This farmer finds many uses for his lift . . . loading fertilizer, gravel and rocks; pulling fence-posts, terracing and also helpful in the process of hog killing (lifting, etc.).



This new self-propelled combine will run smoother, perform better with McColl-Frontenac's premium motor oil, because this famous motor oil cleans as it lubricates.

New hydraulic power implements are changing the tractor from an "iron horse" to a "giant" with tremendous lifting capacity. Hydraulic loaders add usefulness to the tractor, save time, money and hard labour for the farmer. For this new development in farm machinery Texaco has perfected Texaco Regal Oil (R&O). It protects hydraulic systems against rust and sludge. It lubricates effectively, transmits power smoothly without foaming. It is the choice of leading hydraulic equipment makers. Order some today.

IT PAYS TO FARM WITH

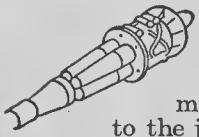
TEXACO Petroleum PRODUCTS

Manufactured and Distributed in Canada by
McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited



Tune in . . . The Texaco Star Theatre Wednesday nights. See newspapers for time and station.

How jet propulsion creates employment for Canadians

 The principle of the gas turbine has long been known but its most recent application to the jet engine is one of the sensational developments of our time. One of the main problems in these engines is to get metals to stand up under the intense heat and stresses involved.

Development work on the gas turbine is now world-wide. Much progress in design and development has already been made in Canada.

To stand up under the terrific stresses at high temperatures, the important parts of turbines, blowers and combustion chambers in the gas turbine are being made of Inconel, Stainless Steel and other Nickel alloys. Without such heat-resisting metals, these new type engines would not be possible.

The International Nickel Company is co-operating to the fullest

extent with the technicians who are developing these new engines, and placing all their technical knowledge regarding Nickel alloys at their disposal.

When these new engines are brought into volume production thousands of Canadians will be employed in making this entirely new source of power available to industry and transportation. This and numerous other present-day developments will provide new markets for Canadian Nickel, and so provide jobs for the thousands of men employed in the Canadian Nickel industry. Thus does research develop better products, create more employment.



Overhauling an air compressor at a Nickel plant.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Canadian Nickel



Canada's Radio War

THE imminent official opening of two more 50,000-watt broadcasting stations on the prairies draws attention once again to the original plan for a broadcasting system in Canada, now nearly 20 years old, but as vital and practical as ever it was. That plan, never abandoned through the years, and reaffirmed as lately as last fall by the chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, is now nearing the completion of its first stage. Stage two is yet to come.

The plan will not be completed without a struggle. A royal commission, two acts of parliament, and a succession of parliamentary committees, have failed to convince private interests that the elected public authority, the parliament of Canada, is determined to own, operate, and control the airwaves in this Dominion. The end is not in doubt, provided the public and its elected representatives remain alert and determined.

The 1929 report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting—the Aird Report—is a sort of bible of Canadian broadcasting, and anyone who has followed technical developments in the CBC, since its inception 12 years ago, will have no doubt that it remains the foundation of CBC policy, and that its major provisions would have been carried out long ago had it not been for the incidence of a six years' war. Take only one passage as an example, which the Report recommended “as a matter for consideration:”

“... Seven stations each having an aerial input of say 50,000 watts; one station to be located suitably in each province, except in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, where one station could be centrally located to serve these three provinces.”

That was the Aird recommendation of 20 years ago. What has happened?

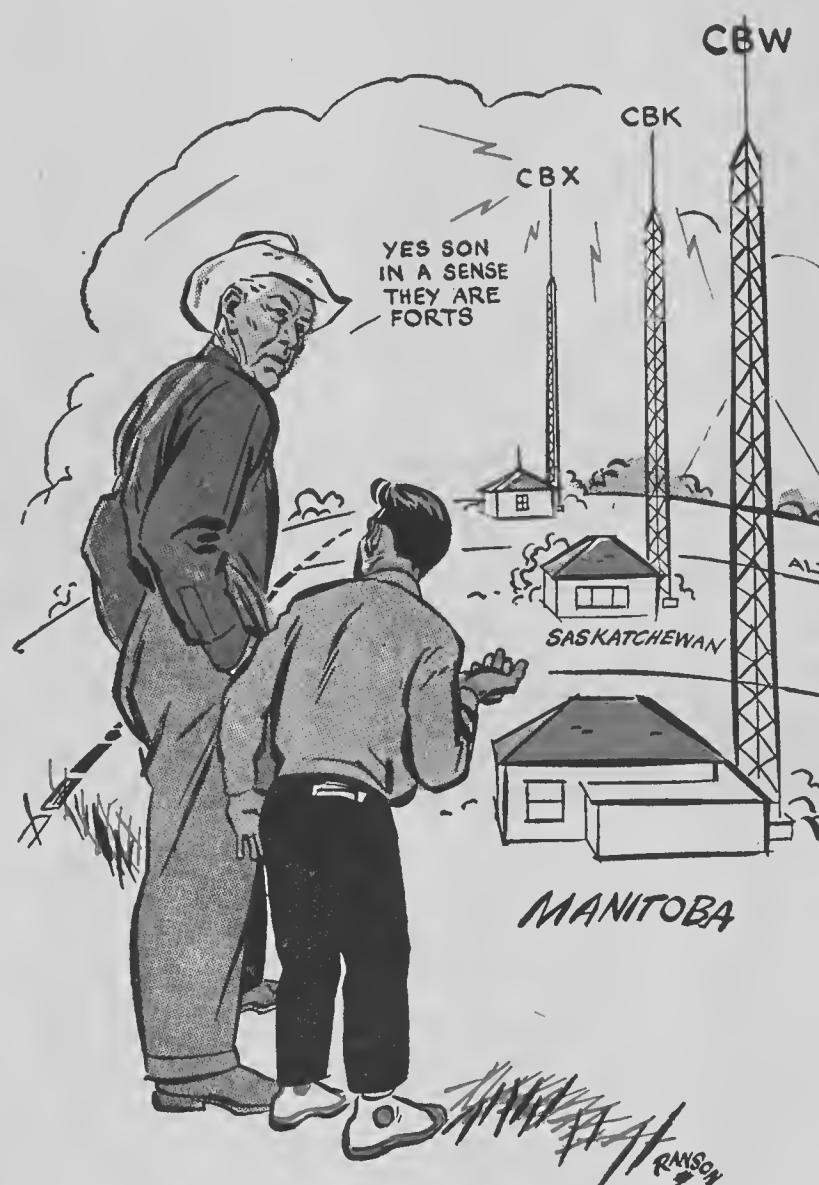
IN the Maritimes, the CBC's 50,000-watt station CBA serves the three provinces; in Quebec, there is CBV, 50,000 watts; in Ontario, CBL, 50,000 watts; and in Saskatchewan, CBK, 50,000 watts. British Columbia also would have its 50 k.w. unit but for peculiarities in the terrain, which make its present 5,000-watt station, CBR, and a number of unattended repeater stations in the mountain valleys, a more suitable and efficient service. Finally, on July 5 and 7 this year, the CBC will officially open two more 50,000-watt units, at Carman, Manitoba, and Lacombe, Alberta, giving the prairies a set of giant triplets which will represent one of the finest rural coverages in the world.

This plan of high-powered coverage has been followed consistently through 20 years, through a dozen parliamentary inquiries, through many changes in the Board of Governors and administration of the CBC, through two changes of government. Is this evidence that the Aird Report will continue to be the foundation of CBC and government policy on radio, and that its other, equally important provisions will also be carried out in due course? There is every reason to think so, despite the powerful forces arrayed against the CBC, and the incessant propaganda to diminish its pre-eminence.

Here is the essential point: Contrary to views assiduously cultivated by interested parties, the Aird Commission did not contemplate *any* privately-owned units in the Canadian radio system. It accepted them as a necessary intermediate step on the way to the system it recommended with repeated emphasis throughout—a wholly national, publicly-owned and publicly-operated system, of high-powered, high-coverage units supplemented by smaller local units, accepting only indirect advertising—which the Commission recognized as necessary in the Dominion's highly-expensive radio

A Royal Commission, two acts of Parliament, and a succession of parliamentary committees, have failed to convince private interests that there is wide public support for CBC control of radio

by HAMILTON STUART



terrain—and keeping the commercial aspect strictly in the background, and strictly limited as to scope and earnings.

Here are the cogent paragraphs:

“As a fundamental principle, we believe that any broadcasting organization must be operated on a basis of public service. The stations providing a service of this kind should be owned and operated by one national company.”

“We recommend the following organization: (1) A national company which will own and operate all radio broadcasting stations located in the Dominion of Canada.”

“The ideal program should probably have advertising, direct and indirect, entirely eliminated. . . . We have heard much criticism of direct advertising. We think it should be entirely eliminated in any national scheme.”

Direct advertising is defined as “extolling the merits of some particular article of merchandise or commercial service;” indirect advertising as “an

announcement before and after a program that it was being given by a specified firm.”

The Report suggested a limit of \$700,000 advertising revenue annually, and intended it for the national system only. As it recommended and expected the elimination of all private broadcasting, this would be the sole revenue from advertising in Canadian radio, private or public. As an interesting comparison—the CBC's revenue from advertising in 1947 was more than \$2,000,000, and the chairman of the CBC was responsible for the statement that the CBC's total advertising revenue hardly equalled the advertising revenue of one private station in Toronto.

How much are the private radio stations of Canada making out of their exploitation of the public domain?

It is very difficult to say, for the private stations are not subject to parliamentary enquiry each year like the CBC; their capital outlays and revenues are not made public. But the Parliamentary Committee of 1947 included in its report some quite revealing figures obtained from the Department of Transport.

This showed that nine stations in places where the license fees were based on a population over 500,000 had an operating revenue of \$2,540,520.60, and surpluses totalling \$857,893.53; 20 stations in places where the fee was based on population density of over 150,000 and under 500,000, had operating revenue of \$2,942,189.41, and surpluses totalling \$590,004.74; 27 stations in places over 50,000 and under 150,000 had operating revenue of \$2,530,408.54, and surpluses totalling \$414,413.57; 17 in places over 25,000 and under 50,000 had operating revenue of \$1,027,554.88, and surpluses totalling \$164,582.30; and 12 stations in places under 25,000 had operating revenue of \$309,921.37 and surpluses totalling \$26,251.84. So that 85 stations in that one year took \$9,350,592.00 revenue out of the Canadian public and had surpluses totalling \$2,053,143 to play with.

BUT to return to the Aird Commission's intentions with regard to private stations—anyone who doubts them will find it instructive to see in later paragraphs of the Report how they are emphasized and detailed. For example:

“The proposed high-power stations could form the *nucleus* of the system, and as each unit was brought into operation it could be ascertained what local areas, if any, were ineffectively served, and stations of *smaller power* could accordingly be established to serve these places.”

The Commission recognized that the whole of its plan could not be achieved immediately, and made some provisional suggestions, emphasizing, however, that these should continue only until the national system was established. An existing station in each area was to be “taken over” from private enterprise, and continued in operation by the national system until the larger units could be built, after which the existing station would be closed. Those to be chosen would give “maximum coverage,” and “all remaining stations located or giving a duplication of service in the same area should be closed down”—the provisions of the Radio Telegraph Act with regard to expiry and termination of licenses to apply.

There is no doubt whatever about the intention of these paragraphs. It is to establish a national, publicly-owned and operated system, and to eliminate private broadcasting stations.

To conclude with regard to the Aird Report, it is only necessary to say that its main intentions were carried out in the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act of 1932 (creating the (Turn to page 60)

RETAIL PRICES

by

PIERRE LEGRAND

Faced with high and increasing retail price levels consumers on both sides of the 49th parallel feel like the sheep shown above

RETAIL prices are eating us alive! That is the complaint all over Canada just now. The city housewife returns from her shopping and moans over the continuous price rises, and the number of accustomed items on the family buying list she must now go without. Farmers who buy less frequently, and from a slightly different buying list, declare that higher costs more than wipe out the gains in the prices of what they have for sale.

The ordinary citizen says he is getting poorer in the midst of plenty. If he doesn't get relief from some quarter, and he can't guess from where it will come, things will move to a major catastrophe. And then we get a lot of name calling. Industry blames it on wages. Labor blames it on profits. Both of them blame the government for high tax levels. Townsmen blame the farmer because the price of food has experienced a bigger jump than any other class of things which go to make up the cost of living. Farm leaders pass it along to the people who handle the food, pointing out that the index for farm costs is higher than the general cost of living index.

John Bracken, leader of the opposition gave the argument a new twist when he told the House on February 2 that the cost of living bore more heavily on Canadians than on Americans because while industrial wages in Canada were 70.3 of theirs, the cost of living in Canada is 77.7 of the living cost. This leads one to speculate on the relative position of farmers living on the two sides of the 49th parallel, particularly those on the prairies.

No private individual possesses sufficient statistical information to make a scientific calculation on

the relative dollar income of Canadian and American grain farmers. Everyone is aware that the Canadian farmer is selling his old wheat crop for \$1.55 a bushel, less freight and handling, plus anticipated deferred payments of unknown size. The Chicago price of wheat is currently \$2.46. Winnipeg oats are 98 cents whereas Chicago is \$1.14. Barley is probably around 68 cents higher per bushel south of the line. Fancy steers sold last week in Winnipeg for \$19.50. Good butcher steers of the same weight sold in Chicago for \$33. Anyone who attempts comparisons on both sides of the line will be aware of the dangers of inaccuracy. But enough has been said to indicate that American farmers are enjoying an income considerably higher than it is here in Canada.

NOW what about the expense side of the equation? The Country Guide made a commencement on this speculation when it collected 70 newspapers issued in the U.S. and 14 Canadian newspapers all issued on the same date, March 11. After the information in the food ads had all been tabulated the author made a personal visit to towns in Minnesota and North Dakota and corresponding towns on the Manitoba side of the border.

The information is of course incomplete, and while every effort was made to collect prices on identical brands and grades, in some cases the American brand was not sold in Canada, and vice versa. The author therefore had to make the best possible guess, and the figures are subject to some error on that account.

The comparison from which the Yankees suffer most is on beef prices. On the day prices were collected, rib roasts sold in Canada from 35 cents in

the Maritimes to 55 cents in Montreal, with prairie cities asking from 40 to 48 cents. Texans could buy a rib roast as low as 53 cents, but the St. Louis Globe and the Newark, N.J., News had the nerve to advise their readers that the price would be 79 cents.

If your choice ran to a delectable sirloin steak, you could get it for 45 cents in Lethbridge, or if you bought it in Montreal it might cost 57 cents. Out of the 70 American papers half a dozen of them could direct you to a sirloin roast as low as 65 cents a pound, but Stoughton, Wisconsin, butchers considered it a bargain at 85 cents.

A poor man's chuck roast could be bought in Fredericton, N.B. for 25 cents a pound. In expensive Montreal it sold for 37 cents. Close to the Chicago packing plants it could be bought for about the same price as in Montreal. In the nearby states of Michigan and Minnesota 55 cents to 57 cents was a common price.

As one might expect from livestock prices, the Americans are not paying any more for pork than we are in Canada. The run of prices on smoked ham was 49 cents to 59 cents across the United States. Two American towns owned to charging more, but none of them asked the 69 cents advertised in Fort William, Ontario.

A SALMON steak was dirt cheap in Vancouver—25 cents a pound, but it would have cost you 45 cents a pound if you lived as far inland as Moose Jaw and at Ottawa consumers were nickel 53 cents. The range of American prices was from 50 cents to 69 cents. Vancouver sold halibut as low as 28 cents. The price rose as you crossed Canada to 55 cents in the Maritimes.

(Turn to page 53)

Lactose or Milk Sugar

Shorn of a large part of her overseas income, postwar Britain finds it necessary to develop many new specialties. One of these is lactose, or milk sugar, recovered from whey, a cheese factory by-product. Better extraction methods make it possible to turn out an improved product valuable in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Right: This girl is operating a vacuum pan in which the liquor is condensed. From this the heavy syrup goes into tanks cooled by flowing water. It is later centrifuged and the resulting crystals form crude lactose.

Right: Market milk is at such a premium in Britain that cheese factories operate only in the flush milk season. Consequently crude lactose must be stored in barrels to provide a steady supply to the refinery.



Above: Whey from the cheese factory contains about five per cent milk sugar. It is first poured into a vat and mixed with milk of lime. It is then heated to near boiling point. This coagulates any remaining casein not incorporated in the cheese, plus albumin, a substance resembling white of eggs, which is also found in milk. This scum is skimmed off and the clear whey is then drawn from the bottom of the vat.



Right: When the crude lactose comes back for refining it contains 10 to 20 per cent impurities. It is therefore dissolved in water, with bone black and acetic acid added. Further boiling produces a scum in which most of the impurities collect. The remaining liquor is passed through filter presses, is condensed and centrifuged. The crystals are dried in these trays in a current of hot air.



Below: The by-products from lactose manufacturing are valuable. These girls are working over a tray which provides an addition to calf meal. It contains the nutrients of milk less the casein, fat, and sugar.



Above: Technicians like this laboratory worker and his assistant keep close watch on the whole process because, even with the best known methods, only about half the sugar in whey is recovered. Bacterial and chemical changes cause loss.



Lactose has long been used for coating medicinal tablets to improve their taste, or actually blending in with some drugs which have to be administered in small doses. The discovery of penicillin by the British early in the war multiplied the demand for lactose, for it was discovered that while the mould would grow on a wide variety of substances, it would produce penicillin only when grown on a mixture of corn steep liquor, lactose, and certain salts. The British have shared in the benefits. These pictures are from a Dorset cheese factory with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of milk daily.

Below: This picture could have been taken in any modern Canadian creamery or cheese factory where cans are sterilized with live steam before return to the patron. Like all the other pictures on the page, it was taken at the United Dairies milk depot at Bailey Gate, Dorset.





Duff Gregor and Barry Christian appeared in his rear, riding hard. Gary fled.

DESPAIR made Frosty stop swimming for a moment, and his mate, in that interval, moved past him with a steady stroke. She swam well, very well. She seemed to be less paralyzed with panic, when she was in the water, than she had been on the dry land. Frosty took heart at once and drew level with her.

Guns were firing across the river. Bullets were chipping, now, at the water through which he progressed, as though the men of the dog pack realized that there was some ghost of a chance that Frosty might reach the island and escape through the brush and the trees.

Other guns fired from the opposite bank, though none of those bullets struck the water.

Then the gunfire continued, but not a single slug of lead touched Frosty or the river water about him.

He discovered, when he raised his head for a glance around, that the men and the horses and the dogs all had disappeared behind shrubs or rocks on both sides of the river. The firing continued—but not at Frosty. Was it possible that the men were shooting at one another?

The brain of Frosty could not quite understand. But what he did understand was that though his body and his struggling legs were very tired, it no longer seemed impossible to reach the island. Despair left him. If he had had to swim the distance, he would have been lost, he knew, but his swimming was only a small assistance to the strong current that drove him straight on toward the island. It was not big. It was very low of land. It was covered with straggling brush and a few small trees. But to Frosty it looked finer than any delightful hunting lands that ever he had travelled in his life.

THE shooting, whirling current that continually rolled him under was now a blessing. He was willing to submit to its buffeting, for it was throwing him toward his goal.

His mate had begun to tire badly. Now and again she turned her head slowly toward him, her body slewing around a little. But there was not far to travel. The water shoaled suddenly away. Before them the current was curling against rocks and

some half-drowned shrubs. As the firm bottom came under his feet, Frosty found himself so tired that he could hardly lift his weight. The water seemed a familiar and helpful element now, and the air was hostile, giving no support whatever.

The she-wolf could hardly support herself. She went forward, wobbling and staggering, as bullets, in a sudden flight, sang through the air about them, bit the water, crackled through the brush, thudded against the rocks. The men from the dog pack had opened fire again!

WHISPER got into the safety of the low brush. Frosty leaped after her, gathering his strength desperately for the effort. It was while he was in the air that a bullet from Barry Christian's rifle struck him. The slug went right through his hind quarters. He fell forward, sprawling.

There was not much pain. There was only a numbness, and his hind legs would not obey his will. They would not move. He lay in the brush bewildered. He turned his head and snapped at the air as though at a fly.

Whisper came up to him, whimpering, smelled his blood, drew back, and sat down to howl.

Then the pain began.

It started with the wound and ran down in cold electric shudders to his hind toes. It thrust upward in hot gripings into his entrails. He knew as well as a man could have known that something ought to be done, but he could not tell what.

He wanted darkness, quiet, the stillness of a cave. So he dragged himself forward, working hard with

his forelegs and pulling the weight of his body after him. He worked himself in this fashion through the brush and up a rise to the top of the only small eminence of land on the little island.

Through gaps in the brush and the trees he could see the river on both sides of him. The water was running with a great, foaming rush toward the side of the river from which he had swum. On the other side the extent of the river was almost as great, but it seemed shallower, and the currents did not thrust with such boiling force. That was the side of the man with the golden horse, the man who had been twice so close to Frosty that by closing his eyes and shrinking his sensitive nostrils a little the wolf could remember him perfectly.

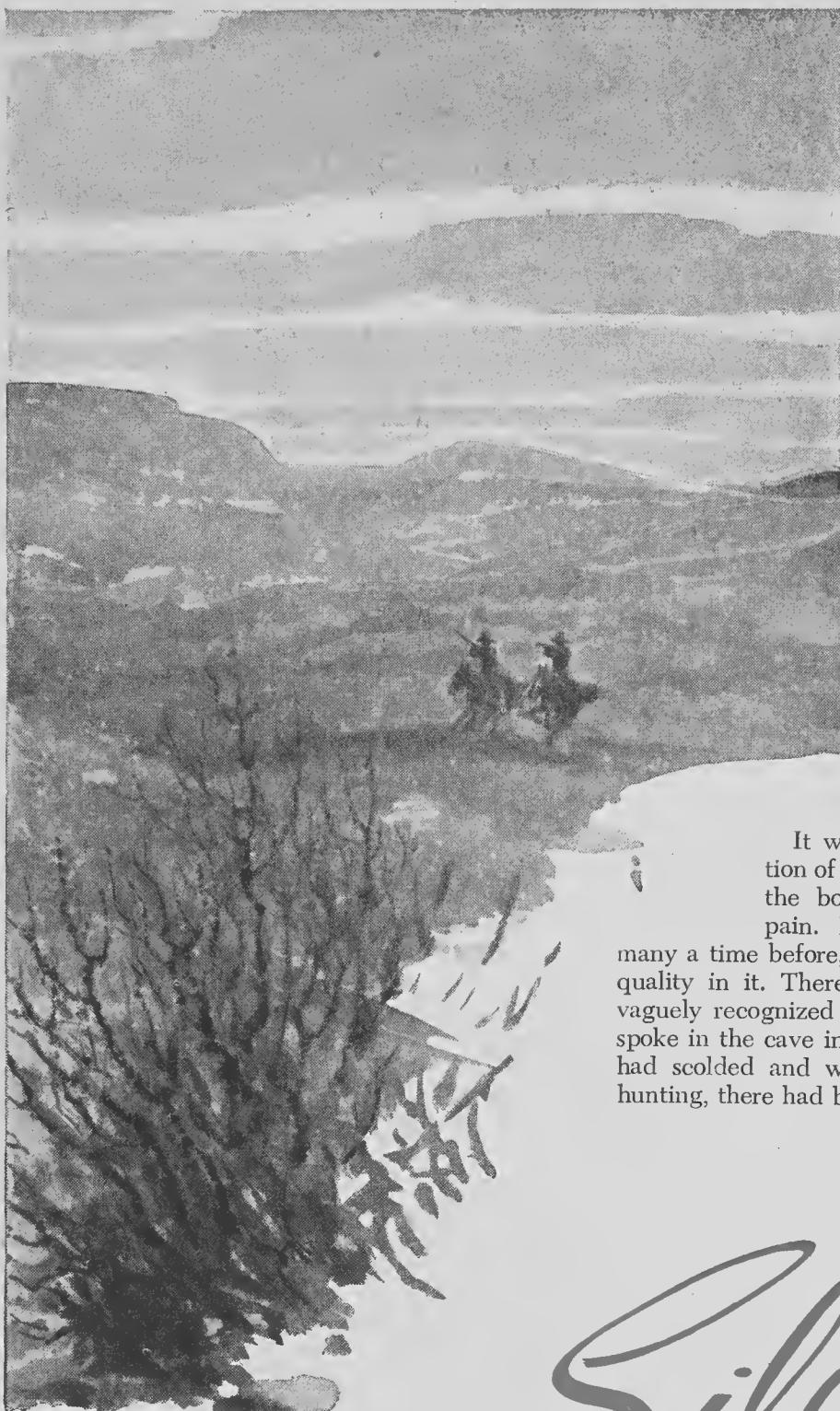
Whisper came and licked one of the wounds. She stood back, shaking her head like a doctor that gives up a case. For the blood kept on welling out. Frosty half closed his eyes and sniffed at the wound in his turn. The blood kept on coming. It had a hot smell. He knew the scent of his own blood, and that scent was sickening to him. It brought cold fear into his heart.

HE lay still. His heart was beating rapidly, shaking his body against the ground. And the pain was terrible. It ate at his nerves, corroded his strength and courage, made him want to howl the death song. But he kept the voice back. He had learned the value of silence.

He kept his eyes shut. He wanted darkness, and felt that in the black of the night everything might be well for him.

Then Whisper came, with a snarl humming in the back of her throat. She was stiff on her toes, her mane ruffing up; she looked exactly as though she

Illustrated by Clarence Tillelius



CONCLUDING INSTALMENT

ground. Frosty disdained to turn his head to watch. He would not even strain to look out of the corners of his eyes. For, of course, the man would do what Frosty would have done—go behind and take a helpless enemy from the blind rear.

IT was better to lie like that, head up and neck rigid, pretending not to see or to hear, pretending all was a pleasant day-dream. Presently a gun would speak.

"Where's your mate, Frosty?" said the voice of the man. "Has she run off?"

It was a strange sound. The vibration of the human voice ran all through the body of Frosty, along with his pain. He had heard human voices many a time before, but never a voice with such a quality in it. There was in it something that he vaguely recognized as kindness. When his mother spoke in the cave in the ancient days, or when she had scolded and warned in the days of his cub hunting, there had been a touch of the same quality

His voice had been like a hiss. He lowered the gun.

Now, if Whisper had brains and courage together, she might steal out of the brush where she lurked and take the man from behind, cutting him down by the legs or striking at the back of the neck. But Whisper would not do that!

It was strange to see the gun lower in the hand of the man. Perhaps, of course, man intended to play with him, prolonging the agonies of his death.

Well, that was permitted; also. That was another law of the realm. And Frosty remained like a rock.

"I don't think you'll even fight," said Jim Silver. "I think the fight's out of you, because you won't make a fool of yourself in a lost cause."

He walked around behind Frosty and came right up to his hind quarters. Frosty didn't move. He might wrench himself around with a great effort and strike with his fangs at the enemy, but it was likely to be a futile blow.

HE lay still. There was a rending sound, loud and sharp in the air. Jim Silver was tearing clothes into long strips for a bandage. Under a thick bush he found some deep, dry dust. He came back with some of the dust and crouched right over Frosty; and Frosty would not turn his head. Pain had nailed him to the ground—pain and helplessness. Oh, if the four feet were under him, how quickly he would have slashed for the softness of the throat of terrible man—and then how he would have rushed away for safety! How he would have whipped through the brush to join Whisper, to plunge again into the water!

But the voice of man kept on speaking. It was like the flowing of a stream. A strange kindness kept soaking out of it and into the mind and heart of Frosty. It was the caress before the death stroke, no doubt.

Then a bandage was worked under Frosty's hind quarters. A handful of dust was laid over the mouth of one wound to clot the blood. The bandage was drawn tight and tighter. It was painful only in the first moment. After that the pressure was soothing. It pulled the lips of the wound together. And Frosty knew that the blood was no longer flowing from that open mouth, dribbling his life away. Then the wise hands of man turned him. Ah, that was an agony, to be sure. Frosty dropped his head suddenly and let it rest on his paws. The second bandage was passed under him, the second handful of dust was laid over the mouth of that more gaping wound where the bullet had issued from the flesh. The bandage drew tight with a pang that seemed to split the very heart of Frosty. His head whipped around like the head of a snake, at inescapable speed, and he caught the arms of Jim Silver in his teeth.

IT was that famous right hand of Silver that was endangered. But it was not yet lost. A wolf usually strikes with his teeth as a man strikes with a sword—a gashing blow with the point, or the edge. But something had checked Frosty in the last instant, and he only gripped the arm in a vice, without breaking the skin. Red hatred blurred his eyes, but still they could see clearly enough, and if Jim Silver had moved a hand or twitched so much as a muscle, the fangs of Frosty would have crunched against the bone. There would have been an end of Silver indeed, a crippled wreck that his enemies could have devoured soon with consummate ease.

But all that Silver stirred was his voice, that kept on in the steady stream, and softened the fighting rage of Frosty, and sank again into his brain, into his heart.

There was neither fear nor anger in the eyes of
(Turn to page 63)

were going to attack him, but then he followed the direction in which her head pointed, and he was able to see, through the brush, that the golden stallion had been ridden down into the river. It was swimming with powerful strokes toward the island, and the man was with it.

Man was coming—and for Frosty there was no further flight! He lifted his fore quarters but the agony that ran through his hind legs was so great that he had to lie down again. His red eyes commenced to blink, as though he were facing a powerful light; death was, in fact, what he was confronting.

HE lost sight of the swimmers when they were close to the island; presently Whisper, with a whimper, slunk away through the brush. Noises of cracklings through the shrubbery approached. The wind brought the odor of man, of the man. With it was the smell of the wet horse, of gunpowder, and of steel. Shudderings went through Frosty. He lifted his head, turned it toward the enemy, and waited. His short ears pricked up. There was nothing to tell that he was in a panic of terror. There was nobility in Frosty, and therefore, when the pinch came, he knew how to face death.

And so, through the brush, came the image of the man, shadowy, broken across by the small branches, and at last standing in clear day before Frosty. Frosty locked his jaws.

"A dead one!" said Jim Silver. Then he added: "Poor devil!"

He walked around the great wolf, staring at the

in the tone. Frosty recognized it only vaguely. There is no kindness from an enemy. For enemies one has a sharp tooth. It is the law of the wild. And no tooth is as sharp as the tooth of man, no mercy is so small as his.

Well, the end was coming.

"Bleeding very fast—bleeding to death!" said Jim Silver.

He walked around to the front of Frosty, pulled out a revolver, and leveled it. Silver was wet and wringing with water. It coursed down him in small rivulets, and the sun, looking out from between a pair of clouds, turned him to a form of fire bright as the flame of a hearth, bright as the sun on still water.

BUT Frosty did not blink his eyes at the brightness or at the death which was leveled at him. He kept his head high. His great heart was swelling in him. His jaws were locked. He had turned himself into steel to meet the end.

"I can't do it," said Jim Silver.

Silvertip's CHASE

by

MAX BRAND

OUTLOOK FOR PRAIRIE LIVESTOCK



Now in a state of flux, a stabilized livestock industry is needed for progress toward a permanent prairie agriculture

be so favorable. In examining the situation, therefore, the following factors might be considered. Canada is an exporting country so far as agricultural products are concerned. The price for those products must be such as to encourage farmers to produce them. At the same time our agricultural production must fit in with a farming program that will be good for the soil.

What products would fit into such a plan? At the present time there is a good market for wheat—good in the sense that there seems to be little difficulty in disposing of surplus Canadian wheat on world markets. If the market were to shrink to near its prewar proportions the situation would not be so favorable, and it looks as if this might happen. Thus it might seem fair to argue that the production of wheat in Canada should be sufficient to supply domestic needs and afford a moderate export surplus of such a size that no unwieldy carry-over would be built up. The adoption of such a plan would necessitate the utilization of land taken out of wheat production, in growing coarse grains and pasture. In other words, it would involve a logical program for livestock production, although undoubtedly there would be some export of coarse grains.

The problem of growing grasses and legumes in western Canada is not easily solved. The scarcity of

available moisture makes it difficult to establish good stands of the tame grasses and such legumes as alfalfa. At the present time it would probably be hard for a farmer to decide to take out of wheat production and seed down land that might bring him an annual return of 20 to 60 dollars per acre. Nevertheless, good stands of grass can be obtained and if a prosperous western agriculture is to be developed, farmers may have to give up immediate gains in order to introduce stability into the industry.

THE suggestion that more grasses and legumes be included in the rotation does not mean that every farmer in the West should attempt this:

There are obviously areas which, because of lack of water or because of soil type, are unsuitable for a rotation involving grass, legumes and livestock. On the other hand, the tendency toward mechanization all over the West, involving the use of the combine and the consequent disappearance of the straw stack, has caused a shortage of roughage for such purposes as bedding, even in the areas mentioned above. The situation so far as roughage is concerned has been very bad in Saskatchewan this winter and spring. Hay and straw have been very scarce and dear, baled wheat straw in Saskatoon retailing at \$18 to \$22 per ton. Such a situation might be corrected by using balers or baling attachments on combines, but this illustrates the tendency to neglect the livestock side of the picture. The scarcity of hay has illustrated very pointedly the value of reserves of roughage on every farm where livestock are kept.

While it has to be conceded that in certain areas the growing of grasses and legumes does not fit in well with local farming methods or climatic conditions, there are many districts in the West where a much greater area could be seeded down than is the case at present. The grasses and legumes would not only restore fibre and nitrogen to the soil, but help to prevent wind and water erosion, an insidious type of fertility loss that may not be apparent even to the occupant of the farm where this drain on soil reserves is going on.

It may be argued that seeding down part of the farm reduces the area on which cash crops may be grown. In answer to this argument it may be said that if a rotation involving grasses, legumes or both is adopted, less frequent summerfallowing may be required and thus the area growing wheat or other cereal grain may not be much less than under the established grain and summerfallow rotations.

IF, then, more of the products of the farm are to be marketed through livestock, what should be the production of the various types of livestock products?

Cattle population figures in Canada and in the West rose higher during the war than at any previous time in the history of the country. There was little trouble experienced in marketing dairy products and beef in Great Britain; and it may be that numbers are dangerously high if that market contracts and the United States outlet remains closed. Fortunately, however, there is now some indication that this market may be re-opened. So far as beef cattle are concerned it is difficult for western

Labor-saving devices make for economy in livestock production.

by
A. H. EWEN



(Turn to page 24)

THE unprecedented period of prosperity experienced by the prairie farmer in the war and postwar years has forced into the background the fact that western agriculture can hardly be described as an industry with any great degree of stability. It is, perhaps, too much to expect stability in an industry which, compared with farming in Europe, is so young. The youth of the leading industry of our western provinces is a factor which explains many of the imperfections evident in the structure of our agriculture. It is not yet 80 years old, this prairie agriculture of ours, and it is, therefore, not surprising that some of the recklessness of youth is evident at times in the conduct of the farming business.

One of the very obvious differences between prairie agriculture and that of a country like Great Britain, lies in the fact that the British farmer has a highly developed sense of duty so far as maintenance of soil fertility is concerned. Many British farms have been cultivated for 1,000 years or more, and fertility has not only been maintained, but increased. The trend in most areas in the West, so far as fertility is concerned, is unfortunately in the opposite direction. The farmer of the old world has in almost all cases maintained or increased the fertility of the soil on his farm by adopting a certain livestock production program to suit the crop rotation he thinks best for his district. In addition to supplying the market for foods of animal origin, the livestock are kept to utilize grasses, legumes and roughages and produce farmyard manure, as part of the plan to maintain soil fertility. This livestock program is not only essential in the program of preventing depletion of soil reserves, but increases the types of marketable products the farmer has for sale.

WHILE the above remarks may be true for Great Britain and other European countries, it does not, of course, follow that such a plan would be suitable for western Canada, or acceptable to its farmers. The development of western agriculture was based on grain production; and with new land, and what seemed, in the years up to the end of the First Great War, to be a limitless market for wheat, the advocate of mixed farming got little support. The emphasis on grain was less marked in the succeeding years, particularly in the period of drought during the '30's, and the idea of mixed farming received a warmer welcome as wheat surpluses developed.

The period of the Second World War saw the disappearance of the wheat surplus in Canada. A scarcity of farm labor developed, the income tax factor became important to farmers, and although cattle numbers reached a new high, as did Canadian shipments of bacon to Britain, the trend in the West today is again toward grain farming.

In the present abnormal world situation, grain farming has much to recommend it to the prairie farmer. It lends itself to mechanization, thus cutting down labor requirements, and it does away with much of the winter work. Prices are good and the market seems to be assured for some time. Eventually, however, if world demand for wheat is reduced and our export market takes less of our cereal grains, the situation may not

MOISTURE not saved IS MONEY Lost!

As a farmer, operating a sizable acreage of difficult soil in one of the very dry grain-producing areas in western Canada, I am interested in the problem of available moisture. As one who has for more than 20 years co-operated with our Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture in the operation of a Dominion experiment sub-station, I have come to appreciate the value of science to agriculture.

It is my opinion that during the past 20 years, or since the extreme drought conditions of the early '30's, agricultural scientists have accomplished relatively as much, or possibly more, dollar for dollar expended, or man for man employed, than the atomic scientists and engineers. Hence this article.

It always has been and probably always will be a fact that the odd farmer, scattered here and there on this semi-arid soil of western Canada (including about two-thirds of our wheat-producing area), was, and is, capable of producing fairly good yields of wheat or coarse grains under what appear to be almost impossible conditions of below-normal rainfall. This is a fact which must be of great significance to thoughtful farmers and to those of us who are interested in experimental progress. The best proof that something can be done is the fact that it is being done.

From our accurate system of records relating to yields and cost of production, we have found that the cost of producing an acre of wheat in western Canada today averages between \$8 and \$10 per acre. Our long-term average yield for Saskatchewan is 15 bushels per acre; and for the particular district around Radville, Saskatchewan, it is slightly under 12 bushels per acre.

This \$8 to \$10 per acre cost of production includes every known cost entering into the production of an acre of wheat, such as interest on investment, depreciation, taxes, labor, feed and seed, fuel and oil, repairs, insurance and many others. In case you have not realized it, approximately 65 per cent of your cost of producing grain consists of fixed charges over which you have very little control. These include such items as interest on investment, depreciation, taxes and insurance, so that the actual cash costs for such items as fuel and oil, labor, repairs and other outlay, account for only about 35 per cent of total production costs.

YIELDS are important to all farmers. If we take \$9 per acre as representing average costs in the Radville district, and the long-term average yield as 12 bushels per acre, with an average price of about \$1.25 per bushel, we would then find that the Radville farmer, with an average return of \$15 per acre, less \$9 cost, has an average net return of \$6 per acre.

For the other side of the picture I must use my own figures from our district experiment sub-station, since they are the only ones I have for this district. They are, however, compiled mostly by officials of the Experimental Farms Service and I am satisfied of their correctness. It is common knowledge in this district that we do more work on our land than does the average farmer. Experimental and scientific research work is also very expensive. However, our average cost of production for wheat, at present, is \$11.15 per acre; our long-term average yield, on from 400 to 600 acres of wheat per year, is 25.93 bushels per acre. At an average price of \$1.25 per bushel, our gross value per acre is \$32.41, which, less a cost of \$11.15, leaves a net return of

by
G. L.
LEVEE



\$21.26 per acre. In other words, we have spent an extra \$2.15 per acre to get an increased profit of \$15.26 per acre.

I use this illustration merely to show what happens if yields vary only by a few bushels either way from the long-term average. For instance, if our yield dropped four bushels per acre below our long-term yield, the average farmer would only show a net return of one dollar per acre. On the other hand, if the yield is increased by four bushels per acre, the net return is \$11 per acre. Fantastic as these figures may appear to some, they are definite, proven facts that illustrate the importance of increased yields through conservation and utilization of our available moisture.

In the wheat-producing area of the prairie provinces our growing period is during the months of April, May, June and July. In this period average rainfall is only slightly more than half of the amount required to produce an average crop of 15 bushels per acre, with present tillage and cultural methods. It has been determined that 10.5 inches of water are required to produce a 12 to 14-bushel crop of wheat, or slightly more than one bushel per inch of water, up to 10.5 inches. For each additional inch of water made available to plants we find an increase in yield of approximately seven bushels per acre, with a gradual tapering off of increase per inch of additional moisture, up to approximately 20 inches.

If farmers could be induced or taught to conserve just one more inch of available moisture and thus increase the long-term average yield in western Canada from 15

bushels per acre to over 20 bushels per acre, the results would be astounding. For myself, I am convinced that if farmers generally fully realized the importance of controlling and properly utilizing our available moisture, it could be practically and economically accomplished.

TAKE, if you will, the district experiment sub-station here at Radville, which is a 1,280-acre farm of sub-marginal "burn-out" (or blow-out) land, with some 400 to 600 acres seeded to wheat each year. During the period 1938-1947 the rainfall in inches from April 1 to July 15 (after which we seldom get any rain beneficial to the current crop) has varied from 2.47 inches in 1945 to 8.7 inches in 1944. The average for the 10 years was 5.65 inches. Yields during the same period varied from 21 bus. per acre in 1939 to 33.2 bus. per acre in 1942, averaging 25.93 bushels for the 10-year period. In no year was the yield

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Above: Always choose implements which will conserve all available trash and crop residue.

Left: Mr. Levee grows above-average grain crops on little rain and difficult soil.





The rope flicked out and over that silver head.

NO, I can't say I blame Clint none," old Jake Russell said. "I been ridin' forty years, which means a heap of cow hosses have come under my saddle. Some been fine and true as tempered steel and some others just plumb wu'thless. One or two I will never forget, which is the way Clint feels about that Silver."

But a man would have had to break Silver to the saddle, as Clint Dailey had, to understand. He would have had to see that wild, golden-silver palomino come down from the hills in the lead of the horse herd, agile as a buck deer in the rocks and gullies, running like a silver streak of dawn.

Those six years ago, when they had finally run the wild band of rangelings into the Circle Bar corrals, Clint had climbed to the top corral rail beside Teed Wheeler, who owned Circle Bar, and Clint had known right then that he had never before looked on so beautiful an animal. The silver horse touched something in him, some deep, responsive chord—just as Mary Webb later did—and Clint was silent so long that Teed glanced sidewise at him.

"What's the matter, boy?" Teed asked. "You ain't getting cold feet for the job?"

"No," said Clint. "No, I was just thinking, studying him, Mr. Wheeler. I guess I never saw the makings of a finer cowhorse."

"Likely bunch of colts all right," Teed agreed. "Just which one in particular are you talking about?"

"The palomino. Silver," Clint said.

THREE were eleven three and fourteen year-old colts among the thirty-odd head of Circle Bar's range herd in the corral; but Clint saw only the one, that big, splendid, silvery creature. The animal's flanks were slightly dappled, slightly golden, in the morning's sunlight; his full mane and tail flowed ashen, silvery white. His ears flicked up toward the men, head high and proud—proud as the blood of an old, old strain of horse-flesh which had graced the saddles of California dons in earlier days.

Clint had been twenty; a tall, husky, range-raised boy with plenty of young nerve in him to

Clint Dailey, A Money Rider, Gets Mixed Up In An Event Unknown To Rodeo Programs

ride anything that stood on four hoofs, and young bones to stand the wear and tear. It was his ambition to follow the bronc-riding game professionally, and so he needed money for travel and entry fees. Teed had hired him the day before in town.

Clint was thinking hard. "I'll tell you what I'll do, Mr. Wheeler," he decided finally. "Before I'm finished with these colts you'll be owing me a month's wages. I'll just trade you wages for the palomino as he stands there, before a saddle has ever touched his back."

TED WHEELER was forty, cowman to the core. "Son, reckon I like a good horse under me, same as the next man," he said. "We'll wait and see how the palomino turns out."

Not an animal among the eleven colts Circle Bar was breaking had ever known a halter; they were wild as mustangs from maturing years of freedom. Clint worked in a little highboarded side pen, where there was nothing to distract a colt's attention from him, taking each animal alone.

The little noose of his rope licked out and snapped over that silver head. Twice Silver broke and the snubbing post brought him up. He swung and stood there braced, taut and quivering, sweat dampening his forequarters and heaving flanks. Fear trembled in every muscle, in every nerve of his splendid body, and the beauty of him almost took Clint's breath away.

Slowly Clint came up along the rope, wary lest the animal catch him with lightning forehoofs. He talked softly, continually, as he always talked to his colts. At length he laid an outstretched hand on that satiny silver neck—and, after awhile, the trembling ceased. It was a strange thing. The other colts all fought Clint.

There is a saying among riders that the colt that doesn't buck the first time he's saddled will never be much good, and that saying holds pretty true. It was just that Silver was different. From the time Clint laid a hand on his quivering neck Silver seemed to understand, and Clint could have taken him then, as he did two days later, and ridden him around the pen bareback.

The GREAT HEART

by

ROLLIN BROWN

Illustrated by Clarence Tilleius

It was the kind of understanding that sometimes exists between a dog and his master, something willing and deep and unquestioning.

Likely, Teed Wheeler had forgotten all about the offer Clint had made him for the silver colt when he sat down a month later to write Clint a pay cheque for seventy-five dollars, top pay for a bronc-hand and more than most horses were worth.

"Well, Clint, we'll be wishing you luck," Teed said. "Don't grab no leather."

But the next morning Clint did not go into town as he had planned. He had asked Teed if he could work another month at regular rider's wages.

"Figure I might just as well stay here another month. Some of the big shows come later, Salinas, Pendleton, Miles City. . . ."

THE second month passed into a third and he was still riding for Circle Bar at a cowhand job.

"Saved it. Saved every cent of three months' pay," Teed told old Jake Russell. "That's what he's offering me for the palomino now."

"More'n any hoss is wu'th," old Jake grunted.

"Trouble is, I like a good horse under me same as the next man," Teed explained.

It's funny the way things turn out! Clint rode at the Baker County show again that coming fall, and he took the prize money from some good professionals. But Clint never did get into the big-time contests.

It was during the week of the fair that he saw Mary Webb behind the counter of a restaurant in town where he had gone. (Turn to page 46)



One-Man Dog

by

SEWELL PEASLEE WRIGHT



The Murderous Taban Makes A Momentous Decision

TABAN laid back his one good ear. That was the only sign he gave that he saw the two men approaching.

"He's not so tough," said one of the men. "Watch him close and don't be afraid of the whip, and he'll do two dog's work. If I didn't have that extra dog I'm breakin' in to lead, I wouldn't sell him, Billy. Look at the size of him!"

"Yes—and look at those old cuts on his head, and the way he lays back that one ear! He didn't get his reputation for nothing, Ed."

Taban's watchful gaze flickered back and forth between the two men. He hated them both; his master because he knew him and the weight of the whip he carried, and Billy merely because he was a man. Taban hated all men.

So far as he could remember, Taban had always hated men, and men had always hated him.

"It's the Mackenzie River in him that makes him ugly," said Taban's owner. "Them big black ones are always savage brutes. I raised his mother, and nobody could get near her without losin' a hand. But you can't beat them as work dogs."

Cautiously, he took a step forward. Taban lifted his head from his outstretched paws, and his hackle bristled slowly. His master came closer, holding his whip by the lash end of the stock, the loaded butt swinging.

Taban's dewlaps twitched back to show his white fangs, and deep in his throat he rumbled his final warning.

"Taban!" The man's voice cut like the lash of a whip. "Quiet, or I'll brain you!"

That was a warning, too. Taban knew what the voice meant as well as though he understood the words. If he sprang now—and his hind quarters were quivering with the tense desire to send him hurtling at the man's throat—the loaded butt of the whip would come swishing down across his muzzle, and that was torture.

Before the menace of the man and his whip, Taban dropped his head upon his paws again, and the rumble died away in his throat. But his hackle still bristled, and there was hate in the unwavering gaze of his red-rimmed eyes.

"You see?" chuckled the man. "He'd like to be ugly, right enough, but he knows what a whip means. And like I said, Billy, you can't beat him as a work dog. What do you say?"

"I think I'll take him. When are you pulling out?"

"Not until after the powwow."

The two men turned back to the big building from which they had come.

Taban watched them through narrowed eyes, smoky with the rage which tormented him. When they disappeared inside the big log house, he settled his muzzle more comfortably on his paws and sighed so



Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

Taban laid back his one good ear. It was the only sign he gave that he saw the two men approaching.

short in mid-air. He fell back on his haunches, and before he could get his feet under him, he was crushed beneath the weight of the man's body.

"Quiet!" There was no anger, no excitement in the man's voice; only a steely command. The collar was pulled on over Taban's head, settled into place against his shoulders. For an instant, Taban's head was free; he turned like a flash and his teeth crunched down on the mitten hands of the man who held him. In the same instant something crashed numbly across his muzzle, and Taban's brain rocked with the agony of the blow. When his brain cleared again, he was harnessed just ahead of the wheel dog in a strange string.

Weakly, Taban got to his feet and stood there trembling. Somebody laughed, and Taban looked over his shoulder, hate flaring up again in his slit-red-rimmed eyes.

"He'll be all right," said Taban's new master in his quiet voice. "He didn't tumble to the fact that he had a new boss."

"Well, you're welcome to him," chuckled the tall man who had laughed. "Eh, Roy?" Roy was a blond, moon-faced bushman with piggish eyes and fat, sneering lips. They both smelled of that strange strong scent Taban had learned to associate with loud voices, a stumbling gait, and brutal treatment.

"I'll say so," grunted Roy. "I'd kill a dog like that. He'd have taken your hand off, Billy, if Ed hadn't slugged him."

"*MY* fault if he did," Billy replied. "I shouldn't have given him the chance. Anyway, the mittens saved me. We'll get along." He turned towards the team and sent the long, black lash of his whip curling out over the string of dogs.

"Kip!" he called. "Snap into it, boy!" He waved his mitten hand to the men on the shore, and cracked his whip again. "Mush on, Kip! *Hi-ya! Mush!*"

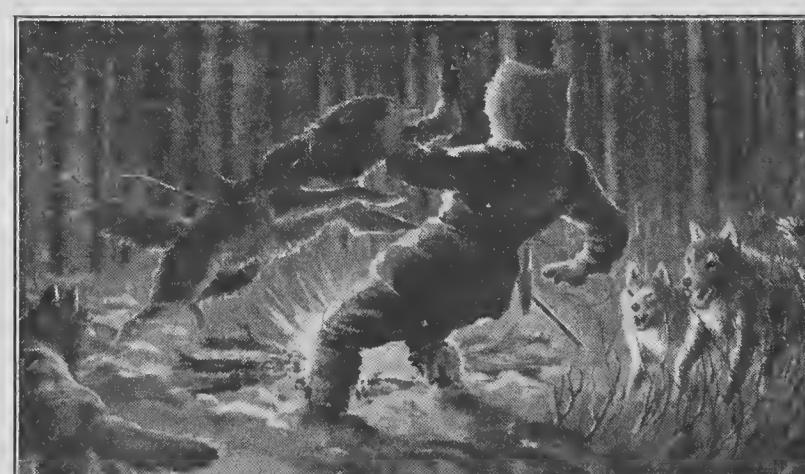
The little grey lead dog lunged forward. The traces of the dogs ahead of Taban tightened, and Taban, still weak from the blow across the muzzle, was half dragged for the first few steps. Then the wheel dog behind him snapped suggestively at his flanks, and Taban tightened his own traces.

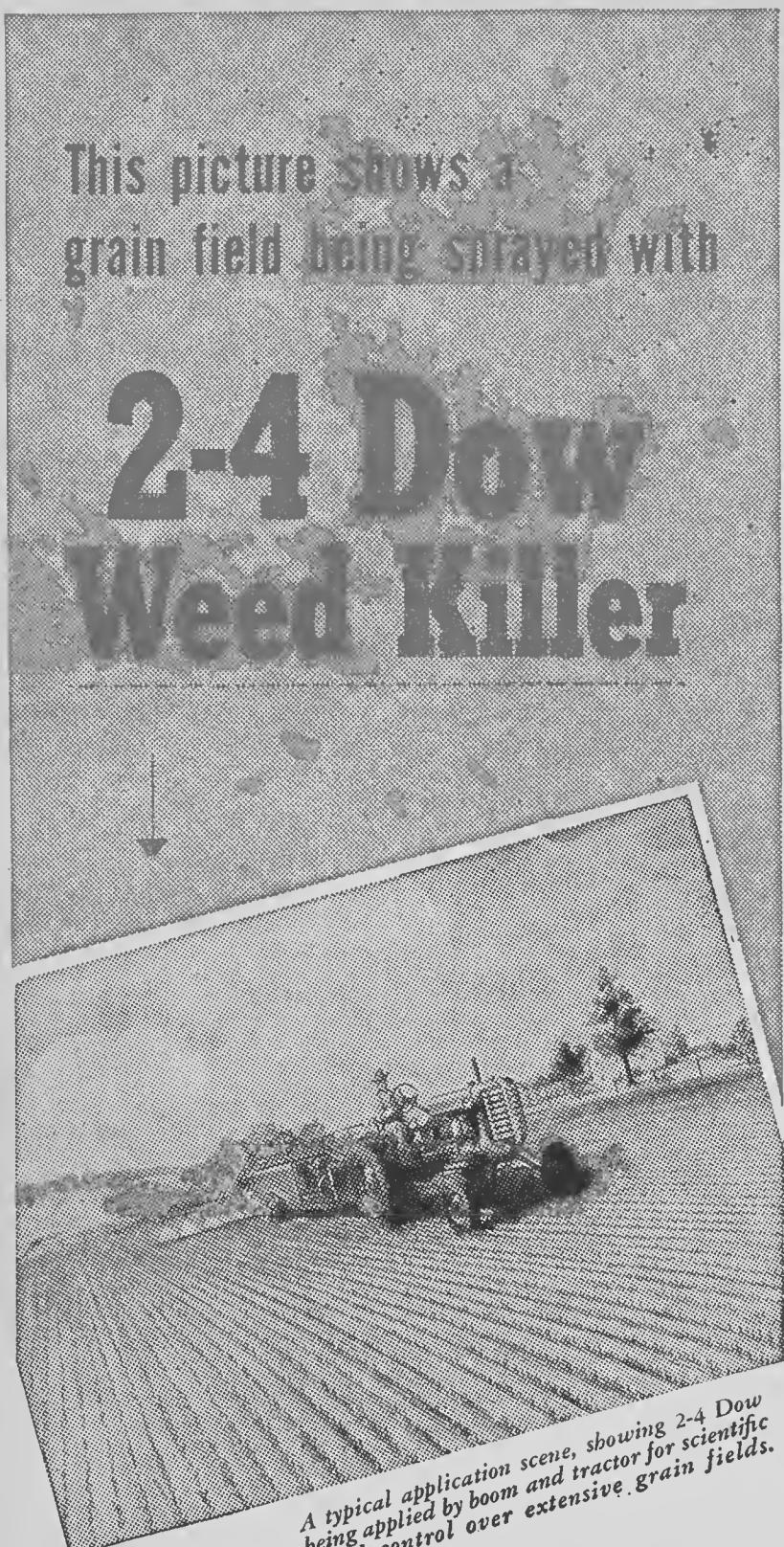
That night when they made camp, Taban turned on Pete, the wheel dog, and laid his shoulder open with a single slash of his keen, white fangs. That evened up one score.

In return, Taban took a beating from the man, not around the head, as usual, but across his flanks. It made him realize that he had a new master. A somewhat

(Turn to page 37)

Suddenly the man stumbled in the soft snow. Taban whirled and leaped at his throat.





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News of Agriculture

and, until recently, chairman of the Canadian Meat Board.

ANOTHER recent major appointment in the Dominion service was that of L. B. Thomson, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, as director of P.F.R.A. This appointment follows the retirement of George Spence, who resigned late in 1947 and is now a member of the International Joint Commission. Mr. Thomson, whose article on New Zealand appeared in last month's Guide, is a native New Zealander who came to Canada in 1920. A graduate of the Olds School of Agriculture and of the University of Alberta, he first joined the Field Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms Service in 1925, became superintendent of the Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, in 1927, and was appointed superintendent at Swift Current in 1935 to succeed J. G. Taggart. A man of great energy and fertile mind, Mr. Thomson has been very active in soil conservation, in the Horse Co-operative Marketing Organization which he sparked and has presided over; and it is probable that he has cut or disregarded more red tape than any other employe of the Federal Service.

THE recent retirement of Dr. L. H. Newman as Dominion cerealist led to the appointment of Dr. C. H. Goulden to succeed him. Dr. Goulden moves from the Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Winnipeg, where he was in charge, and has recently returned from several months in Washington where he was on loan to F.A.O. Those who know Dr. Goulden will recognize his appointment as a suitable one and well earned. He is widely known among seed growers in western Canada, and even more widely known among plant scientists.

T. J. Harrison, chairman of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee, and since 1929 Assistant Commissioner for Manitoba for the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, recently resigned his position with the Board to become director of the recently-organized Barley Improvement Institute, which is located in Winnipeg. Professor Harrison, as he is generally known, is Manitoba born and educated. He was the first student to register in and graduate from the Manitoba Agricultural College. At one time superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, he was professor of field husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College from 1915-1929. He still operates his farm which his father homesteaded in 1877.

DR. P. K. Pavlychenko, until recently Professor of Applied Plant Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan, and certainly one of Canada's outstanding experts on weeds and chemical weed control, has resigned to become director of field research for the American Chemical Paint Company. Born in the Ukraine, Dr. Pavlychenko has been a naturalized Canadian since 1932. He will remain in Saskatoon.

Basic Herd Income Tax
THE principle of the basic herd tax has been accepted by the Taxation Division, Department of National



Dr. G. S. H. Barton
Retiring deputy minister, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Resignations and Appointments

EACH year several hundred young men and women graduate in Agriculture from the universities and agricultural colleges of Canada. They bring to the development of the agricultural industry, youth, enthusiasm and a variety of talent and abilities. As they take their places in the field of science and technology as teachers, administrators, research and extension workers, others, who have completed a lifetime of work, retire. Some change their positions. A few among them are well known either by name or in person to a large number of individuals as a result of their long service.

In recent weeks, several retirements, resignations and appointments have occurred among which the first to be noted is the retirement of Dr. H. Barton, deputy minister, Dominion Department of Agriculture, which takes place this month. Dr. Barton retires from a position which he has filled to the credit of himself and the department for many years. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and came to the Dominion department from Macdonald College, Quebec, where he was recognized as an extremely able professor of animal husbandry.

Dr. Barton's approach to the problems of Canadian agriculture has always been practical and founded on a generous endowment of common sense. During recent years he has been very active in international affairs relating to Canadian agriculture, and much of his time has been spent in attending conferences of one kind or another as the official representative of the department. Quiet, retiring, even-tempered and courteous, he has carried with him a strong sense of responsibility, which has helped to make him respected wherever he went.

NO announcement has been made as yet as to Dr. Barton's successor as deputy minister, but it is generally believed that he will be followed by J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, who some months ago was appointed Chief of Services in the department, and who was at one time superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, later the minister of agriculture in that province

Revenue, for income tax purposes. Details of its applications have not yet been worked out in full, but proposed regulations have been submitted to a number of farm bodies, and after their comments are received final instructions will be issued.

The basic herd principle recognizes that capital is invested in a herd of cattle, horses, sheep or swine. Animals that are kept for production rather than sale are to be regarded as capital and not an income asset. The cost of acquiring this basic herd will not be allowed as an expense chargeable against income, and sales from the basic herd will be regarded as a return of capital and will not be taxable. Feeding and maintenance costs of the basic herd will constitute an allowable charge against income for tax purposes. A basic herd will not be permitted for livestock acquired for feeding or finishing.

Canadian farmers will have until late 1949 to make application for inclusion in the basic herd principle, though it is intended that the principle will apply to current years. Application for the establishment of a basic herd can be made through the district income tax office.

Fewer Combines Going South
THE outlook for the use of Canadian combines in the United States is not as good as last year.

The crop in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma is expected to be 50 to 60 per cent of the 1948 crop. Even if the crop is considerably better in the wheat states north of Kansas there will probably be a number of combines available from the southern States, meaning less demand for Canadian work. No combines are expected to cross the border before June 25, and then only on specific requests from certain States.

The Dominion-provincial farm labor committee warns farmers that are contemplating the purchase of harvesting equipment with the hope of paying for it in the American harvest fields, to proceed cautiously. There is not expected to be any closed door on the entry of Canadian combines, but the need for their services is likely to be very much reduced.

Rainmaking At Medicine Hat
IN various parts of western Canada over the past 30 years, individuals have claimed to be able to make it rain during the summer when crops were parched for moisture. More recently, these efforts have become semi-official and have been placed on a scientific basis. So far, however, no full scale effort has been made in western Canada similar to those which have been attempted in the United States and Australia with the use of dry ice and other material with which clouds are inoculated for the stimulation of rainfall.

This summer it has been announced that the National Research Council and the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport will conduct extensive experiments, using planes of the R.C.A.F. to bring moisture during a dry period to the Medicine Hat area in Alberta. The July average of this area is reported to be 1.84 inches. In July, 1947, only .08 inches of rain fell and it is the hope that a bombardment of clouds with dry ice may prove effective.

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length variable
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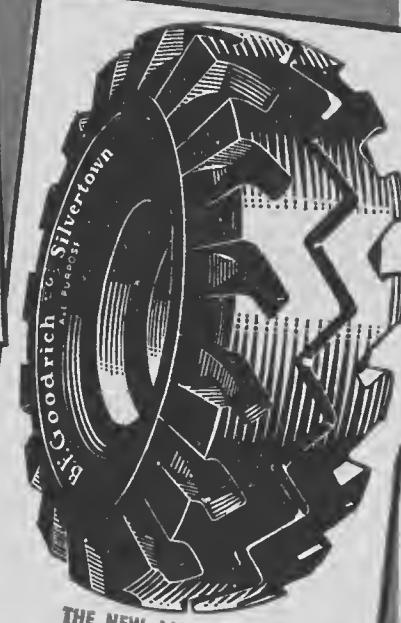
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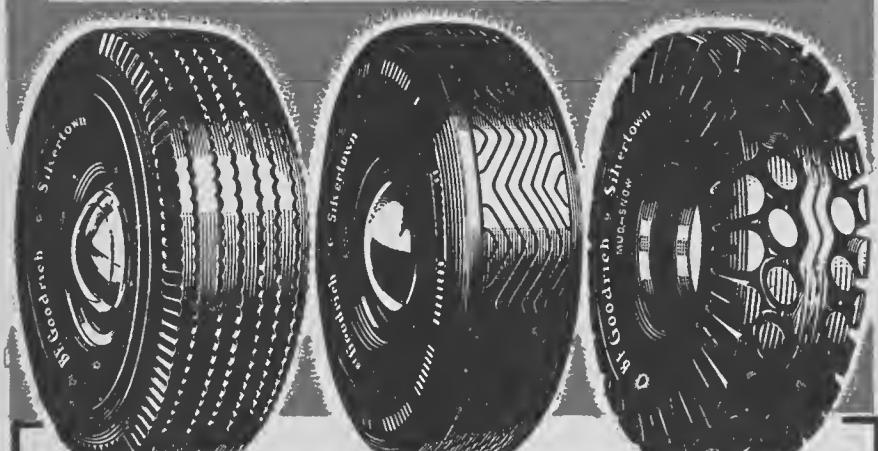


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B.C. Roads Criticized

As bad spring hits tourist season

by CHAS. L. SHAW

THIS may go down in the records as the year when British Columbia had no spring.

Coast dwellers have been exceedingly embarrassed, because they have had a lot to explain to their friends from the prairies and the east who were understandably curious as to why it continued to rain day after day in May, of all months, when British Columbia traditionally is at her best.

This is written in mid-May, and there has been hardly a day of sunshine for a fortnight. Instead, there has been a deluge of rain at the coast, and the snow has remained deep on the ground in the interior.

Victoria, with a reputation for more sunshine than any other city in Canada, became so incensed with the weather that it complained to Ottawa, claiming that the forecasts were inaccurate. The fact that these forecasts were made from Vancouver was perhaps one of the reasons for the grievance. Before the war, when Victoria had its own weather station, there was no complaint.

IN an effort to adjust matters the head of the Canadian meteorological service went to the coast from Ottawa to make a personal investigation. He was greeted by a solid week of rain, but after an analysis of the weather record gave Victoria some consolation by making public announcement that the provincial capital had a better climate than Vancouver, which was news to no one. But no change was made in the system of forecasting, and certainly no change was made in the weather. When the meteorological chief left for Ottawa again it was still raining.

From some of the interior parts of the province reports have come of mired automobiles and difficulty in travelling over some of the more important highways. This, too, has been due to the weather, but the provincial government has been receiving criticisms for advertising that British Columbia roads are uniformly good, or at least giving that impression in its magazine publicity.

The fact is, of course, that British Columbia has some excellent roads and some terrible ones. The public works department is trying to improve the roads most needing attention and is spending more money on that account than ever before, but the province has only one million people and an area second only to that of Quebec among the provinces and greater than California and New York combined. Another factor is the rough topography encountered in many parts of the province. The cost of road construction has skyrocketed in the past few years. On an average, it was always much higher than in eastern Canada and immeasurably higher than on the prairies.

But the government is at least making a start, and while there continues to be a good deal of grumbling about roads, at least two major projects will be completed within the coming twelve months—the John Hart highway connecting Prince George with the Alaska Highway at

Dawson Creek and the Hope-Princeton highway which will provide one of the last of the missing links in the Trans-Canada route. Both roads are of considerable significance to agriculture, incidentally. The road to the Peace River will provide trucking access to and from one of the province's most favored grain and mixed farming areas, and the Hope-Princeton motorway will greatly reduce the time of travel between the orchard country of the Okanagan and the coast.

IN spite of the basic problems of transportation and taxation, no one seems at all anxious as to the province's economic security. One organization that has faith and has backed it up with several millions of dollars is the huge and fast-growing Celanese Corporation of America which has just signed up with the government for the long-term forest management license. This company will build a pulp mill at Port Edward, near Prince Rupert, to produce the fibres for rayon, and in return for its undertaking to manage its timber lands on a substantial yield basis in conformity with the requirements of the forest service it is given access to an enormous acreage of pulpwood in the Skeena and Naas river valleys, on a perpetual basis.

LIKE every other section of Canada, the west coast is setting some store on the Marshall Plan, although it is still too early to estimate its effects. The forest industries seem likely to benefit, and in the grain trade it is expected that a larger share of the Alberta wheat shipments may go through Vancouver because of the desirability of decentralizing deep sea shipping, and the likelihood that the Far East will have its share of E.R.P. grain from Canada.

Vancouver grain men have been complaining that they have lost between 11 and 12 million bushels of wheat this season because it was routed eastward instead of to the Pacific outlet, ostensibly to save Britain's store of dollars. During the last two seasons Vancouver averaged about 60 million bushels a year, but this season the estimate is only about 35 million bushels partly because of the smaller crop and the fact that much of the Alberta crop was tough and damp.

The contention of the coast grain shipping community is that all wheat which has a freight differential to Vancouver should be moved via the Pacific. That would include all Alberta export wheat, plus some from Saskatchewan.

Fishermen and fish cannery are having their annual tug-of-war over prices which invariably signalizes the beginning of another summer salmon season. As usual, there is a considerable disparity between the prices asked by the fishermen and those offered by the cannery, but there is no serious doubt but that when the season officially opens the usual quota of hundreds of fishing boats will be out with their purse-snares and gillnets seeking the silvery fish that last year added \$35 million to the province's industrial revenue.

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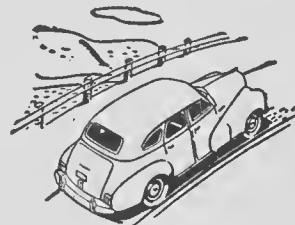
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Picnic dinner in a shady grove on the Jack Paul Hereford Ranch, Okotoks, Alta.

Feed For Next Winter

THE passing of the straw stack has made problems all its own. Twenty years ago if the crop was poor and the winter severe and feed supplies ran out, there were usually enough straw stacks in the district to bring the livestock through. It was not good feed but it was better than nothing. Today, if regular feed supplies run out the situation may be more critical.

The Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, suggests that farmers should plan to have feed supplies on hand every fall to carry the farm livestock for two years, even in more favored areas in the West. In dry areas the feed reserves should be sufficient to carry the livestock for three years.

They argue that feed can be grown in all areas. Cereal hays can be used to build up reserves. In higher rainfall areas oats have been proven to be the best hay crop. In drier areas spring rye has been found to outyield all other cereals. Small irrigation projects where possible are valuable. A small area, if irrigated, will produce a lot of feed.

In the final analysis the responsibility of maintaining adequate feed reserves rests on the farmers' shoulders. Municipal action stands as a second line of defense, and provincial action as a third. The government can initiate long-term policies to reduce the danger of crises, but the farmer who plans and prepares is the farmer who avoids emergencies.

This planning will also involve long-term policies. If a farmer feels he has too many cattle for long-run feed supplies the number can be reduced at a time when they can be sold to best advantage. Combine straw can be saved and stored. More hay crops can be sown. Reserves of grain can be built up, and, in general, every precaution can be practised to insure that the operator never has a lot of livestock, and very little feed.

Artificial Insemination

I HAVE been interested and in recent years have been on the watch out to learn something from experiments in artificial insemination of livestock. I have not heard much ex-

cept about cattle in U.S.A. and a few days ago I heard over the radio that artificial breeding of horses would be discontinued at Brandon Experimental Farm. Their results had been only about 15 per cent successful. Now I feel like telling something.

My experience in using an impregnator was in Edmonton district in 1908 where I handled a Percheron stallion for a syndicate. Later I got a book "Professor Carlson's Studies in Horse Breeding," and in the early twenties I used an impregnator with my own stallion, with good success. Quite often there would be two mares waiting at our place and both could be attended to without delay. I also used the syringe on mares that returned for second service. On one occasion I bred five mares from one service of the horse and four proved in foal. I also got as good percentage in foal all around from the artificial services, as from natural services. Well over 50 per cent.—Old Horseman, Sask.

(There are around thirty artificial breeding centres in Canada—mostly for dairy cattle.—Ed.)

Tapping For Bloat

I READ a letter in The Guide which strongly advised stockmen not to tap cattle for bloat as it was very difficult and dangerous. He strongly advised waiting for the vet. It is a shame to discourage farmers from performing a very simple operation. A ten-year-old boy could tap for bloat if someone else held the animal quiet.

In most cases, if you wait for the vet. the animal would be dead long before he could arrive. Our nearest vet. is 30 miles away.

I have tapped two animals for bloat with perfect success. The first was a calf which was rolling on the ground in agony. It was kill or cure. My brother held the animal as well as he could and I pulled out a long-bladed jackknife (there was no time to disinfect) and plunged it in the animal's left side in the proper place, which is pretty well in the centre of a triangle formed by the lowest part of the backbone, the hipbone and the last

rib, and rather high and well forward.

The relief was instantaneous. You could feel the gas gushing out. We kept the hole open with a turkey quill. Owing to using no disinfectant, the cut in the hide seemed to fester, but I simply packed in salt for a few days and the wound soon healed up. By the way, the blade was inserted four or five inches deep in the animal. It was a good calf and brought a good price when two years old.

The next case was a neighbor's calf. It had been fed oat chop three times a day and was badly bloated. This time I disinfected the knife blade and the wound healed perfectly afterwards. I tapped this calf before supper and gave it relief at once. After supper, however, the calf was still in pain as there was so much sour oat chop in its interior. I used a turkey quill to stir up the contents of its paunch and also manipulated the area surrounding the incision. This gradually removed the gas and the animal soon was okay. It was sold for a good price this winter.

I am sure these two animals would have died in agony if they had not been operated on. It is a humane and really a very simple operation. It is well to take all possible care to avoid bloat in cattle, but in case of severe bloat, tapping will save the animal when nothing else will, and I am sure that anyone can perform the operation if care is taken to tap in the right place.

I have seen several gadgets in The Guide for removing fence staples. A much better one than any I have seen is an old binder guard with a good point on it. Just drive this through the wood of the post under the staple, with a hammer, then tap a little on the butt end of the binder guard.—Kenneth McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

(*The safest rule is to call a veterinarian when there is time and if one is available. Cases of extreme urgency call for emergency measures.—Ed.*)

Take Care Of That Colt

A STRONG, healthy horse is likely to grow from a foal that has received good care. This good care must begin before the foal is born.

If the weather permits, it is best to let the mare foal in clean, open pasture. If this is not possible, a roomy, well-lighted, well-ventilated box-stall is satisfactory. The box-stall should be cleaned, disinfected and bedded. It can be disinfected by scrubbing with a solution made up of a can of lye to 20 gallons of water. The solution should be half as strong for mangers and grain boxes. The floors should be sprinkled with air-slacked lime and then bedded.

The mare should be turned into the box-stall a week before she is due to foal. A large part of her ration should be made up of light and laxative feeds, such as wheat bran. If she appears constipated, wet bran mashes are recommended.

If the mare has trouble foaling, a veterinarian should be called. As soon as the foal is delivered, its nose should be cleared. If the navel cord does not break, it should be scraped in two, rather than cut. The cord can be dipped in a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of a 10 per cent solution of iodine and the bottle up-ended and pressed against the body. The mare should, at intervals, be offered lukewarm water and a little warm bran mash.

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The greater satisfaction from John Deere Combine ownership is largely the result of the tremendous capacity that's built into the cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning units. This capacity for handling the heaviest crops without overloading, together with honest strength throughout, is your assurance of better all-around performance down through the years.

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Deere No. 55 Twelve-foot Combine, shown above, is the leader of the self-propelleds. Unusual ease of operation and control from the high, roomy, operator's platform...a wide range of operating speeds from a mere crawl up to six miles per hour...a top speed of nine miles per hour in transporting...proper weight distribution for clean cutting and good footing in any soil condition...45-bushel auger-unloading grain tank on top of the combine and the powerful, heavy-duty motor directly behind it for quick, easy servicing—these are but a few of the extra-value features of the No. 55.

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See your John Deere dealer for complete information on these thrifty, grain-saving John Deere Combines. Free folders will be mailed upon request.



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A healthy foal is generally able to feed within 30 minutes to two hours after birth. If it appears to be too weak to stand, it should be helped. Every effort should be made to see that it gets the mare's first milk as this reduces the danger of infection or constipation. If the foal appears to be constipated an enema should be administered. If the foal suffers from scours it may be that the mare's feed should be cut down and part of the milk taken away by periodically milking her out. Unclean surroundings, cold or dampness can also cause scours.

Orphan foals should, if possible, be allowed to suckle another mare. If this is not possible, a ration should be made up, consisting of a pint of cow's milk, preferably low in butterfat, to which has been added a tablespoonful of granulated sugar and three tablespoonfuls of lime water. This should be warmed, and a small quantity fed every hour. As the foal grows, the amount can be increased and the number of feedings reduced. After about three weeks the sugar can be left out and the mixture gradually changed until the foal is getting only skim milk.

Swine Diseases

THE better stockman watches his hogs closely. Failure to make satisfactory gains, loss of appetite, roughness of the hair or any loss of "condition" will suggest the possibility of disease and the advisability of taking action.

The symptoms of worms in hogs are usually unthriftiness, variation of appetite and vomiting, with pigs showing an enlarged abdomen and rough, scaly skin. Pigs up to 50 pounds may be treated with nema capsules, following the directions on the package. Oil of chenopodium at the rate of 30 to 60 drops, depending on the size of the pig, mixed with one or two ounces of castor oil and mixed with milk or sloppy feed is an effective cure. The pigs must be starved 24 hours before the treatment. Phenothiazine dosing is also effective. Give three level teaspoonsfuls to a 40 to 60 pound hog, one to one and one-half teaspoonsfuls to a 60 to 100 pound hog, one and one-half to two teaspoonsfuls to a hog of 100 to 150 pounds, two to two and one-half teaspoonsfuls to a 150 to 200-pound hog, and three or four teaspoonsfuls to any hog over 200 pounds.

Goitre and hairlessness in new-born pigs is due to a deficiency of iodine in the pregnant sow ration. All bred sows should have one tablespoonful of a solution of two ounces of potassium

iodide in a gallon of water, mixed with their feed every day.

Hemorrhagic septicemia, or swine plague, is a common infectious disease of small pigs. It can be recognized by increase in body temperature, loss of appetite, discharge from the nostrils, general weakness, constipation and diarrhoea. The throat and underbelly may be discolored. The affected pigs should be placed in dry, clean and well-ventilated quarters and, if the services of a veterinarian are not available, the hog should be injected with anti-hemorrhagic septicemia serum. Twenty to 50 cubic centimetres of the serum per 100 pounds live weight can be used.

The first symptoms of rhinitis or "bull nose" is sneezing, followed by a watery discharge from the nose and then bulging and deformity of the nose. Affected pigs become thin, weak and emaciated. No effective treatment is known. However, it is thought that organisms breeding in unsanitary hog lots are responsible and in order to prevent the disease the following of strict sanitary measures is recommended.

The lack of milk in sows—known by the imposing title of agalactia—is thought to be due to a glandular condition. It usually occurs three to five days after the sow farrows. It is recommended that finely ground barley that has been soaked in warm water for from 12 to 24 hours be fed to the sow for a period starting several days before she is due and continued for two weeks after she farrows. Gland extracts can be administered, but this should be done by a veterinarian. If the small pigs must be bottle-fed, a mixture consisting of one pound of cow's milk, one pound of lime water, one-quarter pound of separator cream and one-half pound of sugar should be given about five times a day. Utensils and ingredients should be kept clean and fresh to prevent digestive disturbances.

Dysentery, or scours, of pigs may be caused by infection, faulty feeding of the sow or by the pigs getting too much or too rich milk. Reducing the sow's feed may correct one of the contributing causes. The addition of a teaspoonful of formalin to the sow's drinking water is recommended. One-half to one teaspoonful of castor oil or lime water is another recommended treatment.

Early recognition, coupled with prompt action, will reduce disease. In general, affected hogs should be isolated at once to reduce the spreading of the disease and so cut losses to a minimum.



A sizable band of sheep on the farm of R. M. MacCrinmon, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

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MERCURY!



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Sedan... complete with
five white sidewall tires
and special large capacity
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It's So Easy To Enter! Here's All You Do—

Simply name the Canadian holidays which fall on the following dates in 1948—May 24th, July 1st, Sept. 6th. Fill in the coupon below, attach a Quaker Corn Flakes Box Top (or facsimile) and mail as directed. The first 55 correct entries drawn from all entries by the judges will win the prizes in order shown.

CONTEST RULES

1. Use Entry Blank or PRINT on plain sheet of paper with your name and address.
2. Submit as many entries as you wish, but each must be accompanied by a Quaker Corn Flakes Box Top (or facsimile).
3. Mail your entry, postmarked not later than July 15th, 1948 to the Quaker Corn Flakes Contest, Box 100, Peterborough, Ont. or Saskatoon, Sask.
4. The first 55 correct entries drawn from all entries by the Judges—Gordon C. Garbutt, Mgr., Public Relations Dept., Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited; Chas. Sauriol, Advtg. Mgr., La Revue Populaire, and John Stuart Jr., Advtg. Mgr., The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited—will be awarded the prizes in order shown. Judges' decision shall be final.
5. Special Prizes will be awarded to the grocers indicated on entry forms of the five major prize winners. (In case of Chain Stores, the prize will be awarded to the Branch Manager.)
6. Contest is limited to Canada. Winners will be notified by mail. At conclusion of contest a complete list of winners will be mailed on request. Employees of The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, their advertising agents or their families are not eligible.



SPECIAL PRIZES FOR GROCERS!

Grocers who sell Quaker Corn Flakes to the five major prize winners will get special prizes as under:

1st \$100.00	3rd \$50.00
2nd \$ 75.00	4th \$25.00
5th \$15.00	

Winners of "Trip to Europe" Contest

Major prize winners in Quaker Corn Flakes Trip to Europe Contest held in 1947 were—
1st Trip to Europe or \$1,800.00 in Cash—Mlle. G. Desrosiers, St. Bernard de Michaudville, Co. St. Hyacinthe, Que.
2nd Fur Coat or \$500.00 in Cash—Mrs. Jack Lee, Wimmer, Sask.

Complete list of Prize Winners free on request.

2nd PRIZE

GORDON
OUTBOARD
BOAT
"Cottage De Luxe"
complete with
smooth-running
MARTIN "60" 7.2 H.P. OUTBOARD MOTOR



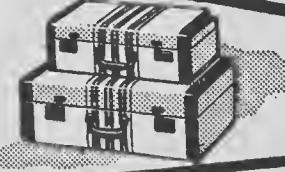
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Plays anywhere on AC/DC or
self-contained batteries. 6 Tube
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4th PRIZE

McBRINE TRAVEL
TWINS (Overnight Case
and Aeropak)
Beautiful matched set in
striped tweed, with Alli-
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To the Quaker Corn Flakes Contest, Box 100, Peterborough, Ont. or Saskatoon, Sask.
I enclose one Quaker Corn Flakes Box Top (or facsimile). The dates shown
below represent the following Canadian Holidays in 1948:

May 24th..... July 1st.....
Sept. 6th.....

Name (Please PRINT).....

Address.....

City or Town..... Prov.....

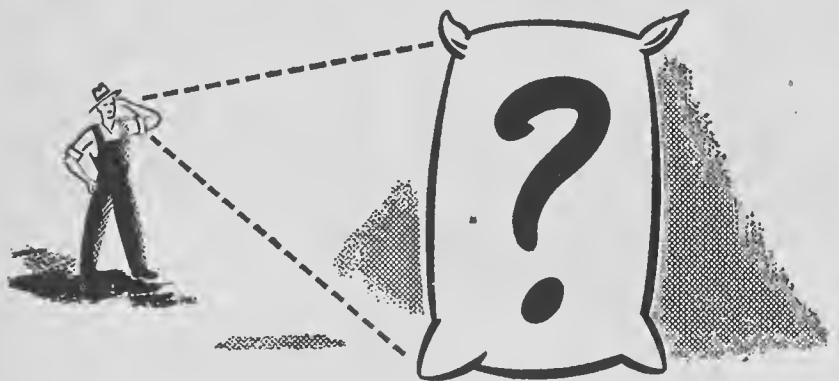
Grocer's Name (Submit one name only).....

Address.....

Be sure to fill in your grocer's name. Help him win a prize, too!

*PRINT additional entries, with your name and address on one side of a
plain sheet of paper, and mail as above. Remember to enclose one Quaker
Corn Flakes Box Top (or facsimile) for each entry submitted.

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...Buy RESULTS*
ASK FOR "MIRACLE" FEEDS

BETTER RESULTS
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Dear Sir:
Since I started to use Miracle Laying Mash I have increased my production about 15% over what I used to get. I am very pleased with Miracle Scratch grain. I find that there is no dust and all No. 1 grains. You can make my poultry feed "Miracle" from now on.

(Sgd.) A. C.

(Original on file)

Dear Sir:
I think you will agree with me when I tell you this is worth advertising. I have been using your Miracle Laying Mash and Miracle Hatching Mash for some time. I find it very good. Some time ago I decided to hatch some baby chicks, so I put 104 eggs in my incubator and to my surprise I got 86 small chicks and only lost 7 eggs. The others had no germ. Now I am using Miracle Chick Starter. My baby chicks are one week old and are all doing well, thanks to Miracle Feeds.

I remain an Ogilvie customer.
(Mrs.) T. G.

(Original on file)

Sold at leading feed dealers
in your community.

The First choice of
SUCCESSFUL Feeders



OUTLOOK FOR PRAIRIE LIVESTOCK

Continued from page 12

cattle raisers to compete on world markets with those in such countries as Argentina, where the milder climate reduces feeding costs considerably. Prior to the war, trial shipments of beef from Saskatchewan to England in the form of live steers and chilled beef indicated that Argentine beef could be offered on Smithfield market at considerably less than Canadian beef of similar quality—and at prices that would mean a considerable loss to the Canadian shipper.

The shipment of beef cattle to Britain has been discontinued for some years, but a fairly large quantity of chilled beef has been and is being shipped to Britain at the present time. It must be realized, however, that the situation is definitely abnormal and with a return to so-called normal times the British market may not offer a satisfactory outlet for surplus beef. The American market at present is not available to Canadian beef cattlemen, but if it were open, would afford a good outlet. Again, however, it must be remembered that in the prewar years it was only at times that net returns from beef cattle sold in the States were higher than those realized in Canada. It would seem, therefore, that in the future, Canadian cattlemen may have to supply the home market and at times ship surplus cattle to the States. The particular part that western Canada should play in this business of beef cattle raising is to supply both finished cattle for slaughter and feeder cattle for eastern and western feed-lot operators.

The market for dairy products is good and looks as if it might remain so for some time. The domestic market seems able to absorb a large part of production in the form of fluid milk, cream, butter and cheese, and there seems to be a strong export demand for cheese particularly. For the future it would appear that Canadian dairymen should be encouraged to maintain production so that both domestic and export demands be satisfied. Western Canada has not had the reputation of being a good dairy area, but production has been increasing in recent years; the prairie provinces now produce over 25 per cent of the total for the Dominion. This trend might be more marked if the labor problem were not so difficult to solve.

THE situation so far as pig production is concerned is not easy to analyze. In the war years tremendous increases in production took place, with the result that in 1944 approximately 700 million pounds of bacon were sent to Britain. Since that peak production has decreased and while a slight revival may be seen in some areas, in the West generally there seems to be a definite lack of interest in pig raising. There has been quite a bit of confusion with regard to the effect of the removal of ceilings on grain at the end of last year on the returns from raising market hogs. While there was a short period when the situation was unfavorable, with the rise in price per 100 pounds of dressed carcass, pig raising should again be profitable.

As an illustration of this fact, the experience of the School of Agriculture

Livestock Club members at the University of Saskatchewan may be cited. This group took over eight weaned pigs in November, 1947, and sold them in March, 1948. The total receipts were \$332.16; the total expenses, including feed, labor, housing, etc., were \$260.06. This left a balance of \$72.10 or roughly \$9.00 per pig. All of the grain was purchased after the removal of the ceilings, so the illustration shows that there is still a profit to be made from feeding pigs.

The situation with respect to British bacon contracts has been somewhat confusing, but there would seem to be a good, steady, long-time demand on the part of Britain for Canadian bacon. Canadian production, therefore, should not only supply the home market, but provide a good surplus for export. Currently, however, Britain's financial difficulties may present an awkward price problem. Western farmers are usually responsible to some extent at least for the wilder fluctuations in pig numbers. They jump in and out of pig production more than do the farmers of other provinces. This may be due in part to the fact that mixed farming is more general in other parts of Canada and the livestock population there tends to be more stable. It would seem, however, that pig production should be more stable in the West than it is, and that production levels should be higher than at present.

THE outlook for sheep at present is such that many farmers in the West seem to be rather pessimistic about this phase of our agriculture. There are many factors involved in the development of this opinion amongst prairie sheepmen, the chief being dog and coyote trouble, fencing problems and the general uncertainty of the wool market. Even if all those are considered, however, it would seem that the sheep industry in the West, far from contracting, might be expanded.

Sheep raising has never been adopted as part of the farm program in the West, in the same way as cattle or pigs. The census of 1871 shows a sheep population of slightly over three million. In the intervening years between then and now, the figures have not changed a great deal. At times numbers have been slightly below those of the first census. One reason for this rather surprising fact is that Canadians are not eaters of mutton and lamb, the 1947 per capita consumption being 4.6 pounds as compared with 73.7 pounds of beef and veal and 39.9 pounds of pork. New Zealanders at times have an annual per capita consumption of mutton and lamb of over 100 pounds. It is true that mutton is a more highly flavored meat than beef or pork and perhaps more difficult to cook, but it would appear that Canadians could eat more of it, particularly as lamb. It is easy to see that if each Canadian would eat an extra pound of mutton and lamb in 1948, the total consumption would increase by some 20 per cent, an increase that would necessitate a large expansion in sheep numbers.

There are, as has been indicated above, many difficulties in the way of the sheep man—dogs, coyotes, fencing, labor and other problems. A further problem is that some special skills are required for such operations as shearing, and some special equipment for such operations as dipping or spraying for external parasites.

If those difficulties can be surmounted a flock of sheep will yield returns that compare favorably with any other farm enterprise; and indeed, under suitable conditions, returns for investment may be higher than with any other type of livestock. The market for wool, which at one time was not too promising, owing to the threat of the large Allied stockpile accumulated during the war, now seems to be good. On eastern farms there is little likelihood of much immediate expansion in sheep numbers. In the West, however, it would seem that existing flocks should be maintained.

THE outlook for sheep is considered by some to be none too cheerful, but for real gloom one must approach the farmer who is raising draught horses. In the development of the prairies, the draught horse played an exceedingly important part. Horses replaced oxen as a source of draught power on western farms and are now in turn being replaced by tractors. The decline in horse numbers did not take place rapidly enough and a surplus developed in the West. This surplus affected horse breeding rather suddenly during the war years and, as a result, there is now very little interest in raising draught horses for the farm.

The number of farm horses in the three prairie provinces at the first of December, 1947, was 1,062,000. This is considerably less than half the peak numbers in the years immediately after the First Great War, but it still seems to be in excess of requirements. The unfortunate feature of the situation is that while the Prairie Provinces seem to have a surplus of horses, many of them are old and very few replacements are being raised. The result may be that in a few years time the prairies may be faced, not with a surplus, but with a shortage of farm horses.

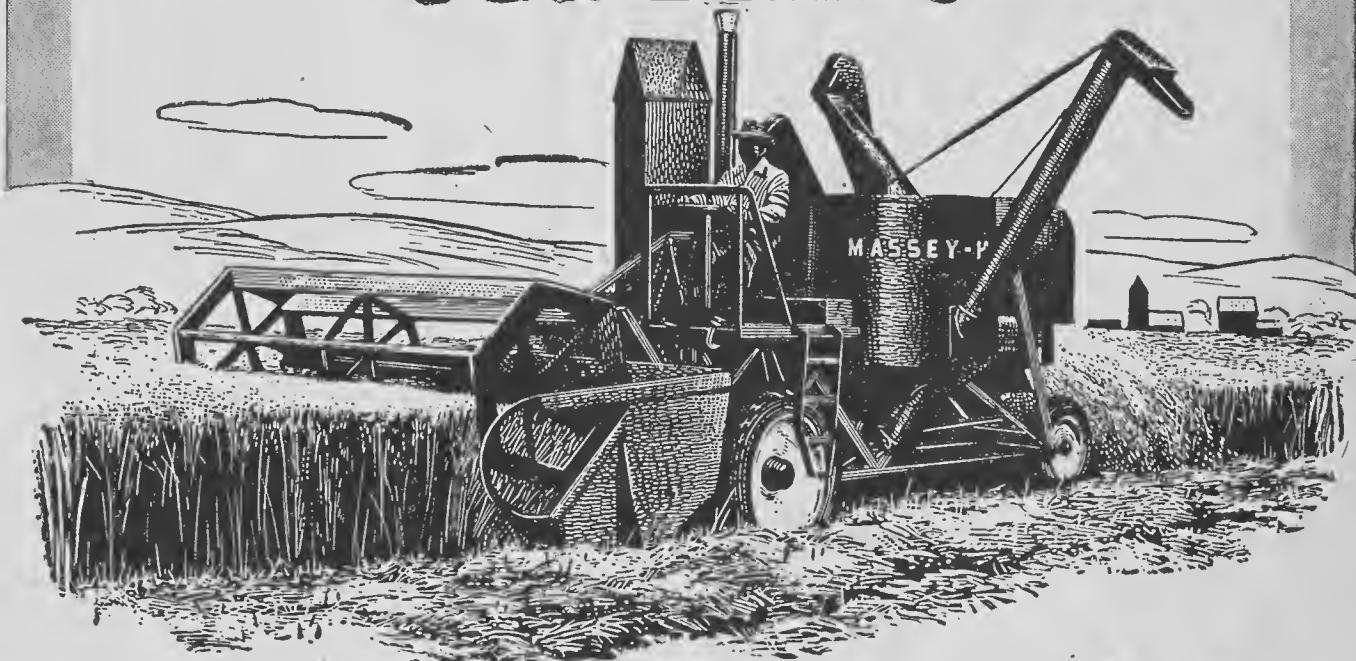
In Saskatchewan, for example, there are some 125,000 farms; if an average of two horses per farm is a justifiable figure then, with the necessary replacements, a horse population of 300,000 might be needed. While the present figure is just under 500,000 head, the important point from the standpoint of future needs is the number of mares being bred. To keep up a working population of 250,000 to 300,000 there should be 50,000 mares bred annually. The number actually being bred is much below this figure.

In order to see the effects of a new horse-breeding program on the working population, a period of four years is necessary between the first breeding of the mares and the time the first foal crop is ready to go to work. Therefore, an expansion in horse breeding operations should not be delayed too long.

The old system of travelling a stallion in a district is not now suitable and some other method will have to be used—either sending mares to a central breeding point or establishing horse raising centres in grazing areas. If some such plan is adopted, the time may be ripe to consider a change in the type of horse for the farm. More stress might be laid on the production of a general purpose type that would fit in on the tractor farm better than the draught horse.

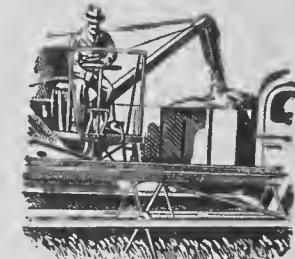
(NOTE: A. H. Ewen is professor and head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.)

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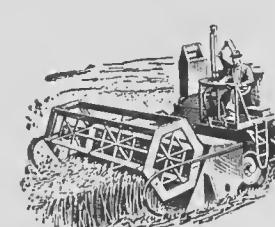
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WESTERN CANADIAN

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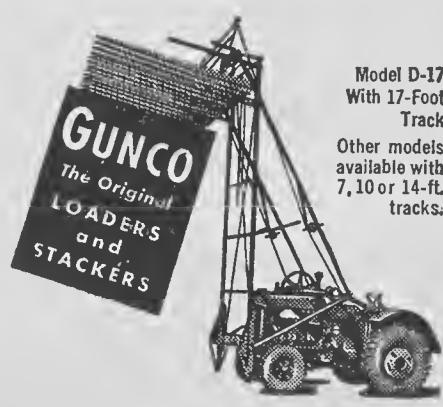
This mechanical type cable-operated loader and stacker is fast, powerful, simple to operate and easily repaired—has no expensive precision parts to break down or require factory reconditioning—cannot injure any part of your tractor.

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Buck rake, manure fork and dirt scoop attachments make this an all-year-around farm tool—loads manure, gravel, dirt—stacks hay or straw—loads bales or bundles on wagon and picks up loose hay or straw in the field.

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FIELD



The small boy decided to build his own stack of bales, on the Walter Jenkins Ranch, Twin Butte, Alta.

What Equipment For Haying?

When will a baler be profitable? Here are some points to consider

WHAT is the best way of putting up hay? Do these new labor-saving machines pay off? Is the buck rake an economical way of haymaking? Balers are costly. Do they pay? Plenty of the neighbors use hay loaders. Is it a cheaper method than the baler or the field chopper?

Farmers are again asking themselves these questions. The answers will vary with the particular farm and will depend on how many acres of hay you wish to harvest, whether you can get timely and cheap custom haymaking; whether you can do custom work for others to cut down the cost of the machine, or how the cost of your labor compares with the cost of the machinery. It will also depend on whether you plan to sell part of your hay or feed it all on the farm, in what form you like to feed your hay, and finally, on how much time you feel you can afford to spend on haymaking. These are the major factors to be considered.

The amount of labor required to put up a ton of hay differs widely with the different methods. Typical hours of labor required to move the hay from the windrow to the stack for several methods have been calculated to be as follows: Loader and hayrack 3.2 hours, two-man baler 2.1 hours, buckrake 1.6 hours, one-man baler 1.5 hours, field chopper 1.2 hours.

Considering the loader versus the one-man baler, the difference in labor time per ton is 1.7 hours. This, of course, is not net profit, as the saving in labor resulting from the use of the one-man baler must be balanced against the higher cost of the machinery. The amount of labor saved is directly dependent on the number of tons of hay harvested, and the farmer with a large hay acreage can afford a greater expense for machinery.

With a new-cost difference of about \$1,800 between a loader and a one-man baler, a calculation can be made to show the number of years required for the savings in labor to equal the added machinery investment. Differences in labor costs must be considered.

A farmer who values his labor at 20 cents an hour would scarcely be justified in making the purchase unless he

had a very large acreage. A man whose labor was worth 60 cents an hour could buy with a much smaller acreage. To decide in an individual case, let us assume a man normally puts up 150 tons of hay with the use of a hay loader. In determining whether to buy a hay baler, he will consider that it will save him 1.7 man hours a ton, a total of 255 man hours. He employs a man whom he pays \$90 plus board valued at \$30 a month, a cost of \$120. If the man works 10 hours a day for 25 days, a total of 250 hours each month, his work is worth 48 cents an hour. The saving of 255 hours a year valued at 48 cents an hour equals \$122.40. The return of the \$1,800 additional cost of the baler, aside from repairs, interest and the like, will then take about 15 years.

Using this data the farm operator can answer most of the questions originally asked, in the case of his own farm. Another factor should receive some consideration, and that is whether his greatest return will come from investing in the time-saving machinery. Perhaps the same money invested in fertilizer, livestock, protein supplements or better seed, might give a greater return.

Custom rates may come down so that custom work will be cheaper. Perhaps the price of farm labor will fall further and faster in the future than the price of hay balers, so that the value of each hour saved falls below 48 cents while the extra cost is still \$1,800, meaning it would take longer to get the return of the capital invested. Most of these questions are hard to answer, many cannot be answered at all, but at least some knowledge of labor-saving by capital investment is a guide to more careful farm planning and management.

Causes Of Tractor Accidents

THE summer months are the heavy operating seasons for tractors. Wherever power-driven machinery is used, accidents are possible and actually occur in large numbers. The modern tractor, which is likely to be operated at fairly high speeds, leading to quick turning and braking on one

wheel is an invitation to accidents unless operated very carefully.

Power take-off shafts are frequently unprotected. Operators sometimes get careless and run the tractor on roads and highways after dark without a light. An approaching car, running at a speed from 30 to 50 miles per hour, may be unable to stop after an unlighted tractor can be seen. Cases of carbon monoxide poisoning still occur as a result of operating an engine in a closed building. Filling the fuel tank of the tractor when the engine is hot may result in spilling some gasoline on the hot metal with resulting flame and serious loss. Putting on the drive belt without stopping or idling the belt pulley may cause a very serious accident.

A tractor is a willing servant, but its actions are mechanical, and it cannot think. If any fires result from the operation of tractors and trucks, most of them occur from comparatively few causes. One of the most important of these is poor maintenance, which usually means neglect over a period of time, since defective mufflers, gasoline lines, carburetors and ignition systems

seldom develop all at once. Another cause is lack of safety precautions in refueling and in storing fuel. Safety cans are not always used. The motor is not always stopped. Smokers are sometimes careless, and the muffler is sometimes quite hot.

Fires can be caused by the accumulation of dust, oil and other combustible material. Fire insurance companies know that a load of grain passing too close to the muffler of a truck or tractor may take fire, that straw or chaff may accumulate on the engine, clog the radiator and build up around the tractor or truck so that direct contact with the heated pipes is secured. The fact that tractors and trucks can be operated freely, with plenty of space to spare on most farms, leads to carelessness in and around farm buildings. Servicing, adjusting and repairing automotive equipment in buildings where fires may cause extensive damage constitute neglect and carelessness. Distance offers the greatest protection, and the minimum distance is considered to be 80 feet from any building or stack, since flaming gasoline can spread very rapidly.

Grasshoppers May Be Destructive

They can be controlled by careful attention to summerfallow tillage and the use of bait

A SURVEY conducted last fall by the Dominion entomological laboratory in Saskatoon indicated that the incidence of grasshopper damage in Saskatchewan during 1947 was the most severe since 1940. In the preliminary forecast for 1948, based on a survey of adult grasshoppers in the fall of 1947, the entomologists indicate the likelihood of an outbreak of grasshoppers in most of the territory south and west of a line drawn roughly through Macklin, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Wynyard, Strasbourg, Indian Head, Weyburn, Lampman and Carnduff. An egg survey will make a more accurate forecast possible, but the indications are that a control program will be necessary in 1948.

Infestations originate from stubble fields, or roadsides, or both, and the nymphs move to seeded fields. Most effective and economical control is gained by a combination of tillage and poisoning; and a program can be worked out that will give maximum protection to growing crops, and at the same time reduce the danger for following years.

Of first importance is the protection of the summerfallow crop. Summerfallow well prepared the previous year is free from grasshopper infestation. To keep the hoppers from moving into the seeded land, adjacent stubble fields should be properly fallowed, poison bait used before they move, early seeding practised, and a black, unseeded strip a few feet wide left the whole way around the field.

While the new summerfallow is being prepared the hoppers can be destroyed. Before they hatch a black guard strip about three rods wide should be worked around the field. The rest of the field should be worked while the hoppers are still small, leaving the weeds in a trap strip about three rods wide inside the guard. A few acres at the centre of the field can also be left. Poison bait should be spread on these guard strips as soon as hoppers gather on them.

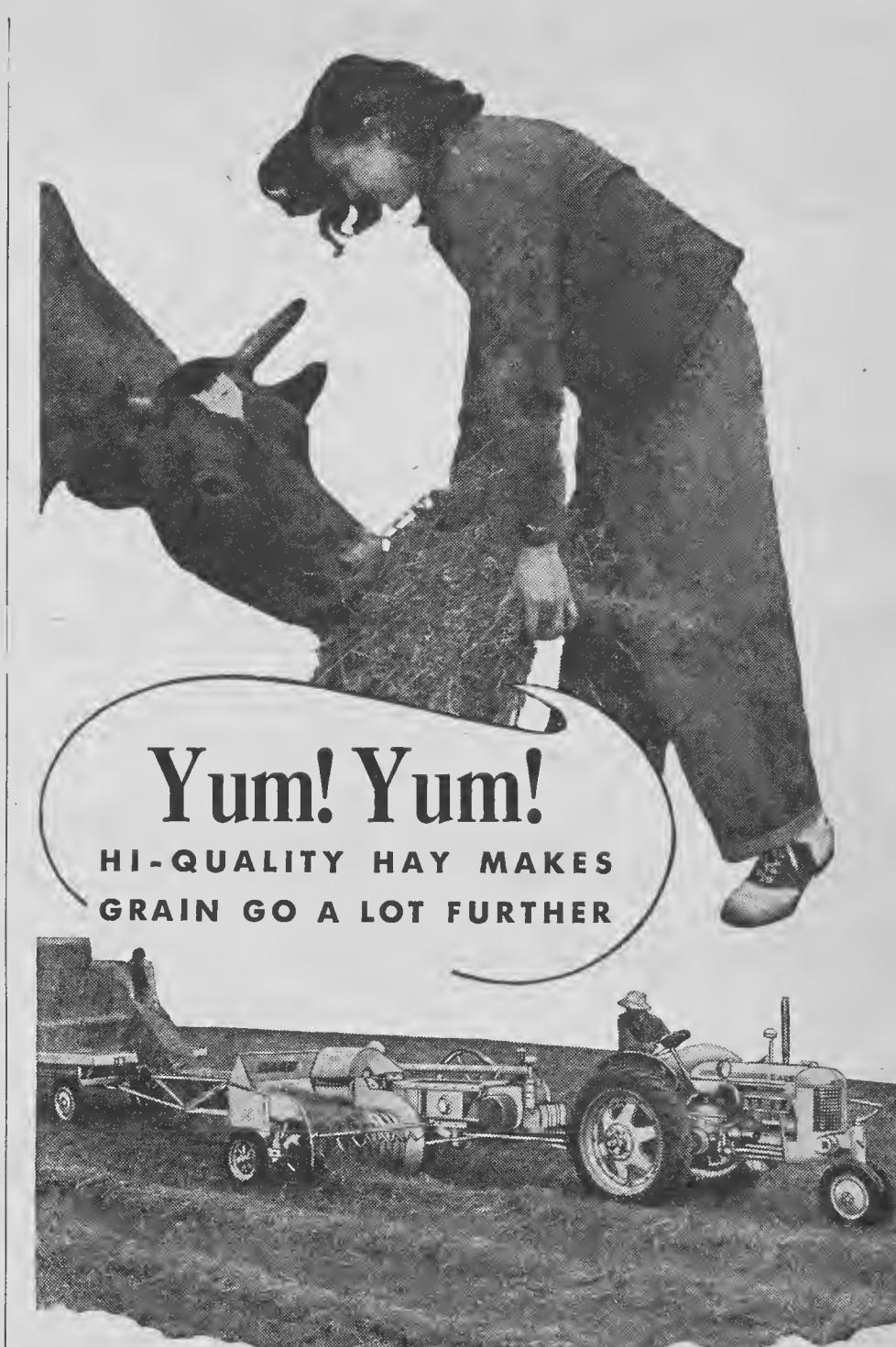
Bait is required to complete the

control. It should be started as soon as the hoppers begin to hatch and before they begin to move into crops from the roadsides, trap strips, or any other concentration, and continued as long as any hoppers are to be found. The bait is spread thinly and evenly at a rate of about 20 pounds per acre. Best results are gained if it is spread early in the morning of a day that promises to be warm and sunny, reaching a temperature of around 70 degrees Fahr. by noon. Afternoon baiting rarely gives good results, and baiting on cloudy, cool days should be avoided. If the area to be baited is large, mechanical spreaders can be used effectively.

Stubble land requires special care, as it is here that the hoppers will largely be concentrated. If the infestation is very heavy there is always a great risk in seeding stubble land, which can be reduced by correct tillage. If there is sufficient moisture, plowing with a moldboard plow to a depth of five or six inches before the eggs hatch is very useful, particularly if the land is also packed. Fall cultivation to a depth of about two inches is quite effective against moderate infestations, as is early spring cultivation. Surface tillage immediately after harvest may reduce further egg laying, and will expose some eggs and reduce hatching.

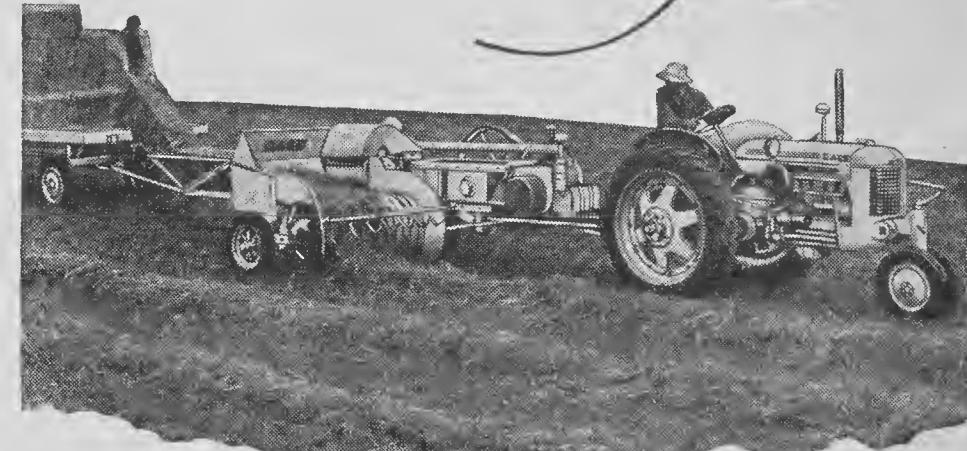
Prompt baiting is probably the only protection against migration of hoppers, but tillage for local control is still important. The greater portion of the damage is done by local hoppers, and well-timed and well-planned tillage practices can reduce them very substantially.

In Australia an insecticide, "gammexane," used as a bran bait and as a foliage and contact spray, is showing up favorably. It has done its best work in Queensland and New South Wales in heavy hopper infestations, the insecticide being distributed with the aid of fog-spraying machines. They feel this method of control has very real possibilities.



Yum! Yum!

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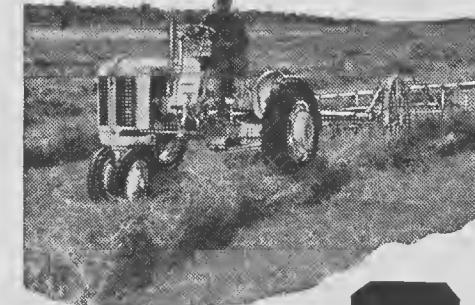
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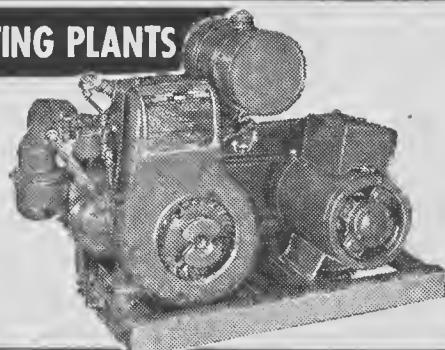
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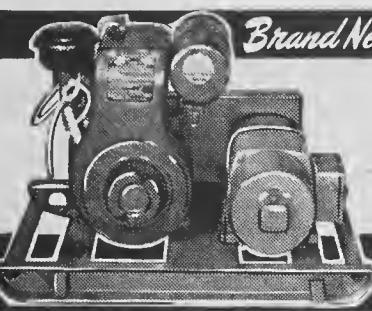
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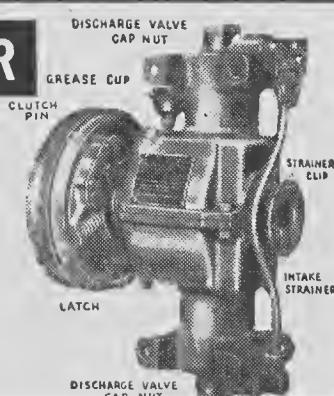
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No General Need For Subsoiling

SUBSOIL tillage implements are sometimes beneficial in areas where the climatic condition tends to develop a distinct hard pan, or plow sole. Breaking up this hard pan by means of a subsoiling implement helps to absorb rainfall. In some other areas, it is necessary to secure drainage through the subsoil and some subsoil tillage is consequently desirable.

Generally speaking in the prairie provinces subsoil tillage is not a problem, since frost operates at a sufficient depth to loosen the subsoil almost everywhere to a greater depth than can be achieved by any tillage implement. Moreover, nearly all prairie soils will absorb readily all the rain that comes down.

It is true that there is a considerable amount of run-off on prairie soils, but this is nearly always as a result of the puddling of the top two or three inches of the soil. Against this run-off a good trash cover is a much better protection than the more expensive subsoil tillage. Farmers who have any thought of purchasing special equipment for subsoil tillage should first consult the nearest authority on soils or tillage equipment.

Vertical One-Way Adjustment

AGRICULTURAL engineers say that the vertical adjustment is the most important on the one-way disc. The particular maladjustment to be most avoided is to have the drawbar of the tractor pull down on the frame of the one-way disc.

To avoid this, the tractor hitch should be as high as practical without loading the sliding drawbar too heavily or affecting the steering gear of the tractor. When improperly adjusted, with the tractor drawbar too low or the one-way drawbar too high, there is too much weight on the front furrow wheel and too little on the rear furrow wheel. The latter tends to climb out of the soil and is then unable to guide and hold the machine in line. Raising the tractor drawbar throws more of the tractor weight on the rear wheels and tends to prevent tire slippage.

To lower the one-way hitch, it may be necessary to use an extension or an off-set hitch. Occasionally, it may be preferable to raise the rear end of the one-way on the rear furrow wheel.

This is possible and practicable where furrow depth adjustment is provided.

Repairs Available For Ten Years

FARMERS sometimes have had the annoying experience of finding that as a useful piece of machinery gets old and the line is discontinued, repairs could no longer be bought.

It may not be generally realized that two of the western provinces make some provisions to avoid this annoyance. Their laws guarantee that the purchaser will be able to buy repairs for at least ten years after the line has been discontinued.

A farmer in Saskatchewan who buys a machine is protected by "An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements" which reads in part: "The vendor warrants that all necessary repairs for said machinery other than standard bolts and nuts, or straps, or other iron, or wooden parts usually made by blacksmiths and carpenters, will for a period of ten years from the date of this order be kept at _____, Saskatchewan, and that at said place the purchaser will be able to obtain them within reasonable time." This means that an agent must be prepared to guarantee to provide repairs for a machine before he can sell it to the farmer. Manitoba has identical legislation.

Alberta and British Columbia have no such legislation. After a machine is no longer sold, the law in these provinces does not require the maintenance of an adequate supply of repair parts.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan this guarantee is embodied in a "contract for sale of large implements" which purchaser signs at time of purchase.

Another interesting feature of this contract is a guarantee by the vendor that the machinery will be durable if used and kept with proper care, and that parts proving defective in workmanship or material will be replaced free of charge for a year after the machine is bought.

It is further guaranteed that the machinery, if properly used and operated, will perform the work well for which it was intended. If the purchaser has trouble with it he must inform the vendor in writing within five days in Manitoba or twelve days in Saskatchewan. The agent then has eight days in which to make the machinery work and if he fails to do so the purchaser can claim a return of his money.



Some parts of this field lost three inches of top soil for Raymond McHargue, Biggar, Sask. The slope was gentle but several heavy rains caused severe erosion.

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(Quick-Penetrating BUTYL ESTER of 2,4-D)

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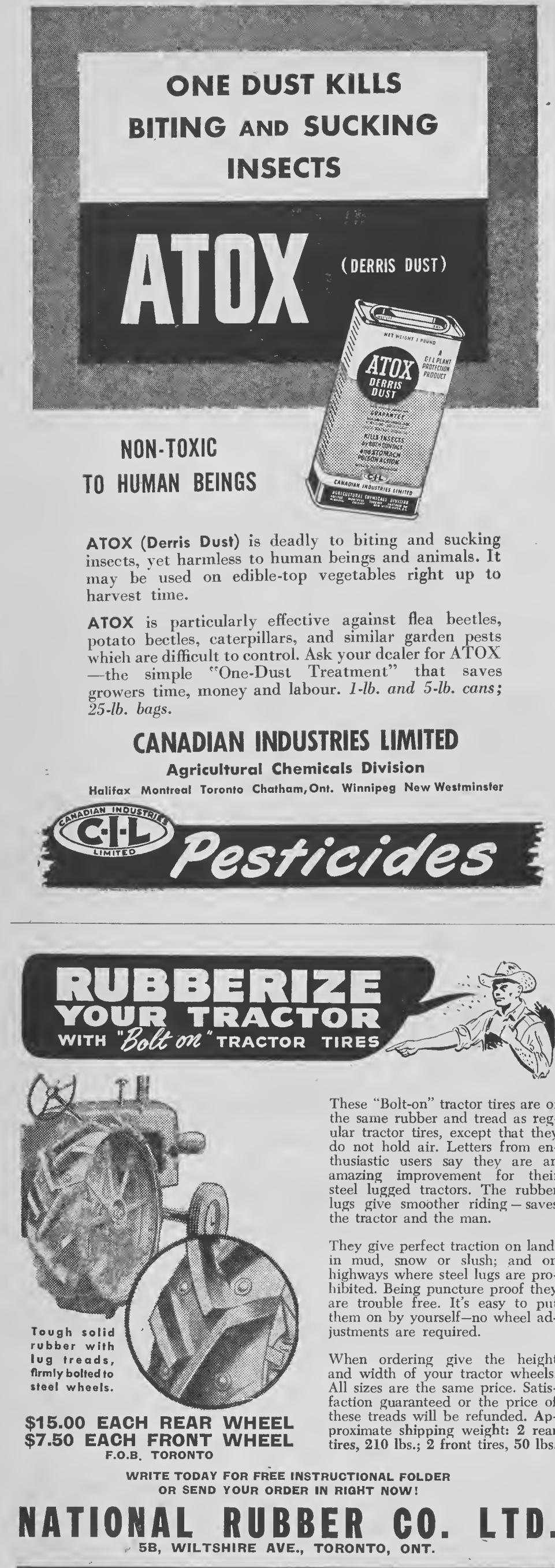
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[Pott photo.]
The "looper," or geometer caterpillar is a voracious feeder and sometimes causes considerable damage.

Any Unusual Winter Injuries?

RECENT reports from Minnesota suggest that the winter of 1947-1948 may be recorded in the horticultural history of that State as one of the all-time test winters for hardiness. Many reports had been received by early April indicating severe damage to species of horticultural plants which are usually hardy. Severe killing of buds on many plums, plum-cherries and similar fruits was noticeable at the University of Minnesota fruit-breeding farm, along with some bud injury on apples and injury to young wood.

The report states that "most obvious injury has been sustained by nearly every type of evergreen with the possible exception of the native species—white pine, Norway pine and jack pine."

The winter in western Canada has been long, though past winters have recorded more severe cold in some areas. The cold, however, was long and sustained. One favorable feature was heavy snow cover over very large parts of the prairie provinces, so that it would be interesting to know if there has been much winter killing either of buds or wood.

The Dry Vegetable Garden

DRY land farm vegetable gardening is accompanied by two serious problems. The first of course is moisture, and the second is wind.

The moisture problem is not simple, but it is generally not so difficult, if the garden area is at least twice the size of the actual garden planted, and one-half is devoted to summerfallow. The wider spacing of rows also helps to insure that garden plants will be able to obtain enough moisture for good growth and maturity. A third factor is the control of weeds. With wider spacing of rows and the rows reasonably long, horse cultivation requires only a short time and can be given frequently. Consequently, there is seldom any good reason why a dry land farm garden should be very weedy.

Protection from the wind is doubly important, because wind will not only damage the young plants, but it also increases evaporation of moisture from



the soil. Therefore, anything that will break the wind, preferably a shelter-belt, will be helpful and will also tend to hold snow in the garden area during the winter and increase the amount of available soil moisture.

Effective Rabbit Trap

IN The Country Guide for April a rabbit trap tested by W. L. Kerr at the Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland, Saskatchewan, was illustrated. Since then Mr. Kerr has received quite a few letters of enquiry, and has been kind enough to send us a description of the trap, from which the following has been prepared.

The trap is a cage trap built of wood or metal ends and bottom, and with heavy one-inch mesh wire sides. It is tent-shaped, and for jack rabbits needs to be about 36 inches long, 30 inches high and 30 inches wide at the bottom. A trap of about two-thirds this size will be large enough for bush rabbits and cottontails. At one end of the trap a sliding trap door about 10 by 12 inches in size is constructed. This should work freely and be heavy enough to drop quickly when released. Inside the cage, about eight or 10 inches from the door, and hinged to the floor at the end nearest the door, is the pan or trapping device, which should be about 12 inches square with its free end connected by a piece of flexible wire to the trigger, which holds the trap door up.



Apprehended and jailed for willful property damage.

Placing the pan eight or 10 inches in from the door allows the rabbit to get well within the cage before the trap door is tripped. It is important to remember that rabbits will cut a piece of string or cord, which is the reason for using the wire to connect up with the trigger. For somewhat the same reason, unless the wire screen is heavy, it should be reinforced, otherwise jack rabbits will jump right through it.

The accompanying illustration shows the trap with straw scattered in and around it to attract the rabbit. Oat sheaves, grain or even tree prunings can be used effectively. Scatter hay or straw around the outside and inside over the pan; and a little alfalfa or green oats at the far end of the trap away from the door, encourages rabbits to enter without suspicion. Once entered to feed, they press down the pan under the straw, which releases the trap door behind them. A screw-eye or small pulley can be used to guide the trigger wire, and a nail used as a trigger will work freely through a hole near the top of the end and hold up the trap door. The illustration also shows reinforcing wires to support the wire mesh for the jack rabbit trap.



[Guide photo.]

The crotch of a Dolgo crab-apple killed by sapsuckers, which ringed the trunk with a band of holes, in search of sap.

DDT Harmless To Bees

A RECENT release from the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that "No great harm to honey bees may be expected from DDT when it is used as an active spray."

The Bee Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, planned a severe experiment last year to test the effect of DDT on bees under orchard conditions. Three colonies of bees were placed in a four-acre orchard just before the blooming stage and were working the blossoms well when early varieties were sprayed in full bloom with a normal solution of DDT. A few days later the late varieties were similarly sprayed. It was found that the bees worked the blossoms freely even before the spray had dried. Any dead bees were collected and analyzed for poison, but the death rate of the orchard bees was no greater than in colonies outside of the specially sprayed area.

Later in the summer, a cover crop of buckwheat in the orchard was also sprayed heavily with DDT, and here again the death rate was no greater than in colonies outside the area. In every case but one, dead bees examined showed that the dose taken by the bees was far below a lethal one.

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POULTRY



[Potter photo.]

This bantam hen kept in a Victoria garden to keep down earwigs, built her nest right on the job.

Maintain Egg Quality

THE problem of producing and maintaining egg quality throughout the summer months has been stressed before. The necessity of good quality eggs is of greater importance now than in previous years because of the increased costs of production. Good quality eggs can be produced only when the hens receive a well balanced diet composed of laying mash and the proper amounts of whole grain, plus a calcium-bearing grit such as oyster shell or shell producer. The maintenance of this good egg quality is equally as important as its production. The loss due to poor management after the eggs are laid amounts to many thousands of dollars each year.

The eggs should be gathered at least three times a day, twice in the morning and once in the afternoon. Place them immediately in a cool place such as the cellar, in a wire egg basket or some type of open container, so that the air can circulate freely around the eggs. The temperature should be below 65 degrees Fahr.

The hens should be confined till the afternoon. By that time most of them have laid and when let out will not consume large quantities of green feed which would tend to darken the yolks. The nests should be clean and well-filled with shavings or chaffy straw. Community nests are very popular and also reduce the hazard of broken eggs.

When the eggs are thoroughly cooled the morning after being laid, pack with the large end up and market as often as is practical. Twice a week, even if only a half-case at a time, is better than once a week.

Control of Mites

MITES, in contrast to the common chicken louse, do not live on the birds. Rather, they are to be found in the cracks and crevices around the roosts, droppings boards and nests. They are blood suckers; and when the birds go to roost, they move to the bodies of the birds to suck blood, upon which they live.

During the warm weather, they multiply very quickly and because of their numbers, can seriously affect production. A close examination of their hiding places will soon tell if they are present in the pen. It will look as though someone shook a mixture of

salt and pepper in the cracks. Fortunately they are easily controlled. Remove the roosts and any other equipment, such as the nests, out into the yard and scrape clean. Paint with used crankcase oil and allow to dry before returning the equipment to the pen. Also paint the cracks around the droppings boards. If all their breeding places are treated in this manner, the mites will be destroyed and the hens will be free of this parasite.

Sanitation And Disease Control

THE old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is certainly true in the poultry business. If we are able to prevent outbreaks of disease, our birds will be healthier, our losses because of unthrifty individuals will be reduced, and our costs of raising our young stock or producing eggs will be lowered. The following outline lists a sanitation and disease prevention program which will do much to insure healthy birds and efficient producers.

1. Proper feeding of both the young and old stock will increase their resistance to parasites and some infectious disease. The efficient bird is well nourished.

2. Separate young and old birds at all times. In order to break the cycle of infection of some of our more serious diseases, notably avian tuberculosis, it is necessary, at all times, to separate the growing stock from the layers. The trend today is to dispose of all birds at the end of their first laying year and keep over only pullets.

3. Raise the chicks on clean ground. By this is meant a piece of land, which chickens have not used for at least one, and preferably two years.

4. Clean and disinfect all utensils as well as the laying house before moving in the new layers in the fall. Sunshine is one of our best disinfectants.

5. Cull out any sick and unthrifty birds because they may be disease carriers. Culling should be a continuous process. Never leave the carcass of a dead bird around for the other birds to pick at. Burning is the best method of disposal.

6. If disease breaks out in your flock, practice strict sanitation and forward one or two of the sick birds, preferably alive, to your provincial veterinarian, for free examination and diagnosis.

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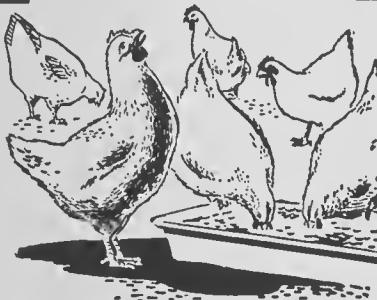
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"A Pound Of Bees, Please"

Newcomers to the hive require a proper introduction as this farm woman discovered

by CHRISTINA ROBB CASWELL

WHEN my husband remarked that he needed a two or three pound package of bees to strengthen the hives, I just stared. In a flash came the picture of a storekeeper scooping up a nicely gauged mass of very much alive bees, adding just the few more to make the scales balance. However the true explanation soon gave me the promise of another marvellous facet of farm life.

The order was sent away, and in due time a card from the station agent advised us that there were goods to be collected as soon as possible. My husband asked me to join him, not, as I fondly imagined, solely for my company, but also for my help.

We collected the bees, which were a seething mass inside a skeleton wood-frame, covered with a finely-meshed wire. About 30 or 40 unconfined bees were flying, crawling, buzzing outside the cage; they had escorted our package all the way from the Southern States. Here was a to-do. I kept a respectful distance away while "the goods" were loaded, and, once in the car, a wary backward look made the beauties of the passing scenery a mere, unheeded blur. As we drove around sharp bends in the road or over rough spots, my duty was to reach out to steady the boxes. Despite the assurance that nothing could harm me, I felt more than relieved when the long-drawn-out miles between station and house had been covered, and I could slip thankfully into the safety of home.

This incident may be duplicated on many farms sometime in spring, varying considerably according to locality.

The beekeeper, having unpacked his hives from their winter wrappings notes which are strong and which require reinforcements. The same order would be sent if a new colony is to be formed or to strengthen a weak, queenless hive; a two or preferably three pound package of bees and a fertilized queen; if merely to strengthen a queenless hive, only bees are ordered. On delivery, the introduction of package bees to their new

quarters may be resolved into four main steps:

1. Prepare the hive — of the ten frames of drawn-out comb, replace two of them by one frame of brood, if available, one frame of honey, or arrange for syrup feeding. This will be the brood chamber.

2. In an empty super above the brood chamber, set the cage of bees, quietened, if necessary, by a few puffs of smoke while the cage is taken apart. The bees are now free to go down to the comb; when all are down, remove the super.

3. Another method is to leave the operation until later in the day—around four or five o'clock; then shake out the bees in front of the hive: they will not swarm away.

4. If there is no brood, a queen excluder may be placed in position at the entrance or under the brood chamber, but she is not likely to leave if the weather is cool.

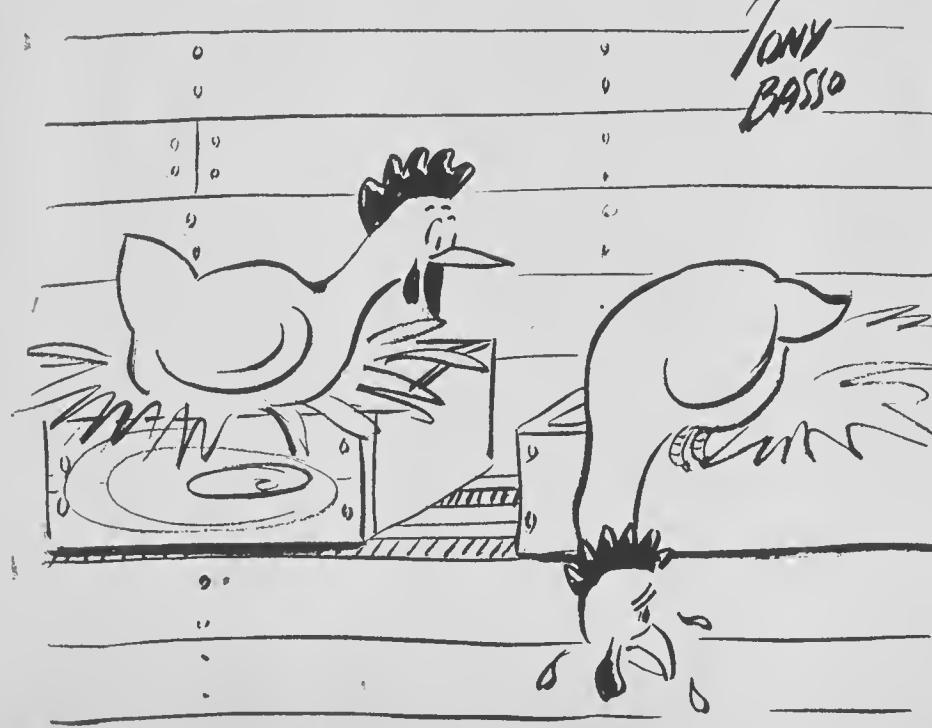
5. Examine every week to ensure that the queen is working. If not, replace by another.

A small, flat cage, about two inches by four inches, houses the fertile queen and a retinue of a dozen or so bees on her journey. One end of the little cage is plugged with candy, protected on its outer side by a strip of tin or even tough paper. The frames are spread slightly to receive the cage, a nail prevents it from falling down. The tin is removed, and if speed is desired, the paper is torn off, so now the hive workers can eat the candy. By the time this is finished, and the passage freed for the queen and her train, all have the odor of the hive and newcomers are accepted without question.

The short flowering season makes time an important factor in bee-keeping and brings to mind the old jingle:

A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay;
A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a silver spoon;
But a swarm of bees in July
Is not worth a fly.

TONY
BASSO



"You give up hope too easily, Linda!"

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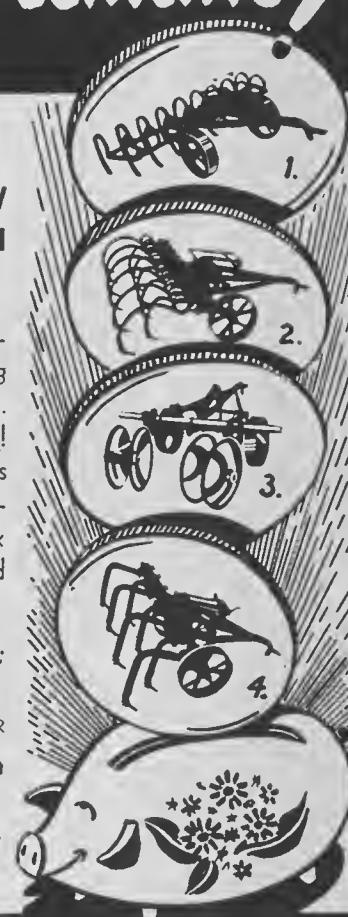
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"They're some dish!"

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"They sure taste out of this world, darling — but you're forgetting that other reason why I go for Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes."

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"Right! And what are those things

that help build up the old muscle?"

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"And phosphorus — what's that for?"

"That's for sturdy bones and sound teeth."

"Eating Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes every day — no wonder I'm such a husky guy!"

"And Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes give you iron for the blood — and other food essentials."

"Say — Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes are ready to eat right from the package, so let's have some, quick."

●This feature is furnished monthly by United Grain Growers Limited

Monthly

Board Urges Rapid Wheat Deliveries

The Canadian Wheat Board is urging farmers to deliver as much as possible of their remaining wheat surplus before the end of June. Interruption of deliveries, due to the prolonged winter and the poor condition of roads, has brought stocks of wheat down to a very low level, creating difficulties in keeping up the movement of export supplies. During eight weeks of April and May this year country deliveries of wheat were only 5.5 million bushels, as against 20.9 million bushels during the same period last year.

Until seeding is over, no great increase in deliveries can be expected, but it is hoped that a considerable movement may occur during the last half of June.

Increased deliveries at a sufficiently early date might make an important difference to the total wheat income of western farmers. Just now the Wheat Board is able to get \$2.67 per bushel for wheat exported to other countries than Great Britain, but has very little to sell in such markets. After August 1, however, if the International Wheat Agreement becomes effective, \$2.00 per bushel will be the maximum price. An extra ten million bushels made available in June might mean six or seven million dollars added to the total distribution the Wheat Board will ultimately make on its participation certificates.

Change In Malt Excise Tax

An important change in the collection of the excise duty on malt is to be made in accordance with a Bill introduced in Parliament, and an increased use of malt in products other than beer and spirits may well result. Hereafter, the tax is to be imposed only on malt which is received at breweries and distilleries. Formerly it was payable on all malt as manufactured, unless kept in a bonded warehouse, although the tax was remitted when malt went into non-beverage products. The duty on malt has been 16 cents a pound, equivalent to \$5.76 on every bushel of barley malted. Every pound manufactured had to be accounted for, and the loss of any quantity meant liability to the government for the full amount of the tax. That made malt such a difficult and dangerous commodity to handle that its use in Canada was confined almost entirely to alcoholic beverages.

The malt tax formerly in effect both in Great Britain and the United States had long been abandoned and a direct tax on beer substituted. As a result, the use of malt for other purposes than the manufacture of beer had greatly increased in those countries. In the hope of bringing about a change, the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited discussed this subject in the Annual Report for 1943 and followed it up with a resolution forwarded to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. It was some time before the Federation acted, but finally the following recommendation was included in the Federation's submission to the government in January, 1946.

"That in view of the fact that the excise tax on beer is imposed indirectly

by way of an excise tax on malt, instead of directly as is done in the United States and Britain, which fact tends to prevent development of the use of malt for other purposes, the government study the possibility of transferring the tax from malt to beer."

As a result, after considerable delay, a change is now to be made.

The Canadian method of imposing the excise tax has had an effect on the quality of barley demanded by brewers. Since malt has been taxed in Canada, instead of beer, and taxed very heavily, brewers try to economize in its use. They demand, therefore, barley varieties which produce a high percentage of malt extract. That factor, however, is ignored by American brewers, who concern themselves more with the quality than the quantity of malt extract. Thus, the American brewers, with a different set of standards for judging, sometimes prefer varieties of barley which are not in favor with Canadian maltsters and brewers.

Wheat Board Payments

The Canadian Wheat Board is daily sending out a large number of cheques to cover the additional payment of 20 cents per bushel on all wheat delivered from August 1, 1945, to April 1, 1948. At that date the initial payment on wheat was increased from \$1.35 per bushel to \$1.55, basis No. 1 Northern in store in lakehead and Pacific Coast terminals. All wheat delivered to the Wheat Board for five successive crops, those of 1945 to 1949 inclusive, is to be paid for on a uniform basis, and consequently an adjusting payment had to be made on earlier deliveries. Cheques are being issued separately in respect of deliveries from the crops of 1945, 1946 and 1947. To get these payments it is necessary for participation certificates to be turned in, and most producers have already done that, as they were requested some time ago to do so by the Canadian Wheat Board. Certificates, however, are still outstanding to the extent of many million bushels, and payment on these will be held up until they are surrendered. If any certificates have been lost, payment can be made after certain formalities are complied with.

Some time ago the Canadian Wheat Board issued cheques for final payments on the crops of 1943 and 1944. Many producers, however, have so far neglected to claim such payments by turning in their participation certificates. Any producer who is still holding participation certificates issued from August 1, 1943, to April 22, 1947, would do well to deliver these at his local elevator, where the agent will accept them and transmit them to the Wheat Board.

A short time ago cheques were placed in the hands of elevator agents to cover a payment of 50 cents per bushel on flax delivered during this crop year up to February 22, 1948, when the basic rate for flax purchases was increased from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bushel. Any flax producer who has not yet received such a cheque should inquire at his elevator.

Wheat Board cheques have also been placed in the hands of elevator

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Commentary

agents for delivery to farmers who sold oats during the crop year 1946-1947. These cover a payment at the rate of 3.623 cents per bushel, made out of the equalization fee fund and resulting from the sale of permits for export of oats and barley during the past crop year.

Impending Wheat Price Changes

Important changes in International wheat prices are due to come into effect on August 1. Great Britain will commence to buy wheat from Canada on the basis of \$2.00 per bushel at lakehead and Pacific Coast terminals, instead of \$1.55. The actual price to Great Britain at the moment is \$1.58½ as 3½ cents per bushel are added to cover storage and other carrying costs. The \$2.00 basic price for the new crop year will be subject to similar adjustments.

While Great Britain will pay an additional 45 cents per bushel for Canadian wheat, all other countries will pay less than they are now paying, that is, provided the International Wheat Agreement goes into effect after being ratified by a sufficient number of countries. Lately all other countries have been paying the regular Class 2 price for Canadian wheat, which, although it has varied from day to day, to correspond with fluctuations on the Chicago market, has for a long time stood at \$2.67 per bushel or higher.

The impending change in prices has had no influence, such as might have been expected, in altering the demand from various countries, largely because available supplies of Canadian wheat are much less than the demand. Much as Great Britain might like to lay in additional stocks on the present price basis, there is no chance of Canada being able to supply, during this crop year, more than the 160 million bushels which are stipulated in the contract with Canada. Moreover, Great Britain is committed to buy from Canada during the next crop year, at least 140 million bushels at the new contract price of \$2.00 per bushel.

Similarly, other countries than Great Britain are not tempted to delay their purchases of Canadian wheat until after August 1 in the hope of thereby saving 67 cents per bushel or so. Europe is, at the moment, in a position of extreme scarcity of wheat, a condition which will continue until new domestic crops are harvested, and must buy Canadian wheat on the present price basis to the full extent that it is possible to do so. For some time no shipments of unmilled Canadian wheat have been going to other countries than Great Britain. All that could be spared for such countries has been exported in the form of flour.

It is not yet certain that the International Wheat Agreement will become effective on August 1. There is still a possibility that it will fail to be ratified by the Senate of the United States. There has been a good deal of opposition to the agreement at Washington, some of it undoubtedly related to the fact that a presidential election is to take place this year. If the agreement is ratified, it will not be because of any enthusiasm for it among wheat

producers in the United States; it will rather be because the agreement is accepted as part of the international policy of the country and is related to the Marshall Plan for European relief. A Republican Congress has been giving a good deal of non-partisan support to the democratic administration of President Truman insofar as foreign policy is concerned.

Red Bobs Wheat

A proposal, which will be disturbing to many Alberta farmers, has been made to the Board of Grain Commissioners, to the effect that in the near future Red Bobs wheat should be excluded from grades higher than Three Northern. That is due to the fact that Red Bobs wheat is no longer regarded as fully equal to Marquis, as its protein content is characteristically slightly under that of Marquis.

The Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited has forwarded to the chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners a resolution as follows:

"That a protest be filed against any action being taken by the Board of Grain Commissioners to degrade Red Bobs wheat to No 3 Northern as suggested until after a lapse of three years and then only if a supply of seed wheat of a suitable variety to replace Red Bobs is available."

Criticism in respect of Red Bobs wheat was not important during the war, when practically all Alberta wheat was shipped by the eastern route and became quite thoroughly mingled with wheat grown elsewhere. As soon as the war was over and Alberta wheat began to be shipped again in large volume through Vancouver, a difference in quality between Vancouver shipments and those from the head of the lakes began to be noticeable. That comes about because, although southern Alberta wheat is as a rule high in protein content, much of the wheat from the more northerly areas of the province is produced on land which usually gives rise to wheat of lower protein content. If in such areas a variety is seeded which is naturally somewhat lower in protein content, the effect on outward shipments is even more pronounced.

While it may be some time before any action is taken to change the grading of Red Bobs wheat, farmers using that variety will want to bear in mind the possibility of some such change in the future.

Red Bobs wheat is not grown extensively outside of Alberta but has proved to be decidedly popular in some areas of that province.



A cat and pig at play. The cat sleeps on a ledge in the pig's quarters and gets his milk ration at the same time.



I WANT TO KNOW am I too old to buy Life Insurance?

The middle-aged farmer who asked this question of a Mutual Life of Canada representative feared that at his age the cost of life insurance would be prohibitive. But the Mutual agent was able to convince him otherwise. True, his premiums would be higher than if he had taken out insurance earlier . . . but even were he older, Mutual *low-cost* life insurance would still prove good business.

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Threading Hook

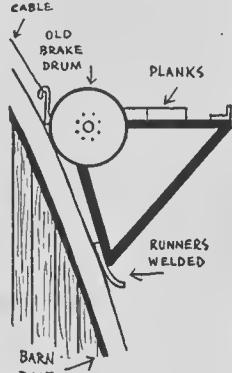
You can use a discarded hay fork tine to make a threading hook when you want to hang cured meat for smoking or after. Heat the tine and flatten a spot about two inches from the sharp end. Don't harden. Use a



hacksaw and file (a small round one) to make the notch shown in the diagram. Shape the end of the tine like a chisel and sharpen. To use, push the hook through the meat, clip the twine in the notch and pull out sharply. For easy handling, curl one end of the hook for a handle and leave the hook, when finished, about 10 inches long.—William Wurbanski.

Rolling Scaffold

An all-metal, rolling scaffold which touches the roof in only four places, and which can be raised or lowered without getting off the scaffold, can



easily be made for use on round or balloon-roofed barns. For wheels I used the brake drums from an old car, with the hub and bearings intact. Cut the axle with a torch about six inches from each drum. Fit these stubs into a 16-foot

piece of well pipe and weld. Make the platform frame of 1 1/4-inch angle iron, welded at either end of the horizontal section of the frame. On both ends of the rolling platform, bend and weld a 1 1/2 by six-inch piece of strap iron to keep the planks of the platform from sliding off the scaffold. Also bend and weld to the bottom point of the frame which rests on the roof, a four-inch piece of strap iron to act as a shoe to prevent the scaffold from digging holes in the roof and to make it easier to pull the scaffold along the roof. Also bend a 3/8 by eight-inch bolt in the form of a U and weld to the front or roof end of each angle iron frame, so that a block and tackle can be used at each end of the scaffold to pull it up, or lower it when needed, by ropes anchored to the top of the barn, with the tackle close to the scaffold so that it can be raised or lowered without getting off. Also, to give the scaffold rigidity, braces should be run from the lower point of the angle iron frame at each end of the scaffold toward the centre of the well-pipe axle.—Elmer Schwark.

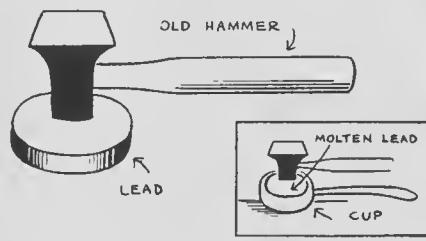
Handy Pencil Level

A level that you can carry with you wherever you go can be made from a pencil and a gelatin capsule partly filled with oil. Take an empty capsule of the common small type, place half of it over the eraser of a pencil. Partly fill the smaller half with light oil and force part way over the first half. Glue the edge where the two parts come together to prevent leakage, and mark with ink as in the

drawing. To get accurate markings use a standard level as a check.—Don G. Pittwood.

Fender Tool From Old Hammer

Old discarded hammers can be converted into valuable fender tools at little or no cost by providing them with large dome-shaped heads of lead. Melt the lead from two old car batteries in a ladle, or cup-shaped container. Put the hammer head in the



molten lead so that it is close to but not on the bottom of the container. Allow the lead and hammer to cool without disturbing, and when cool, the tool is ready for fender work (diagram shows flat, circular-shape rather than dome-shape). — Mac Wyss, Jr.

A Handy Pry

A six-foot length of well pipe and an iron bar the same length inside the pipe is a handy device for prying up machinery, or other heavy objects on the farm. Leave the bar inside the pipe for close work, and extend to the de-



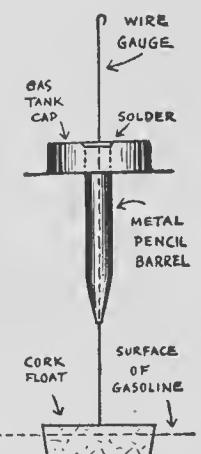
sired length to get more leverage. Pad the end of the pipe with old sacking to prevent slippage, or scratching the object being raised. A piece of rubber hose of the correct diameter would serve the same purpose.—E. Smart.

Nailing On Hinges

When fastening on a hinge and no screw nails are available the best results are obtained by driving in two nails through each hole and at opposite angles. The pulling strain on the nails is then at an angle and does not tend to loosen them or pull them out.—K. L. Petit.

Gasoline Gauge

In your 1947 Farm Workshop Guide I found an idea for a gasoline gauge that, as described, did not work satisfactorily. This was because the float slipped to the end of the tank when the engine was started. The wire disappeared and gave a false warning. I overcame this difficulty by soldering a piece of the barrel of a mechanical pencil, about two inches long, to the underside of a gas cap. This keeps the gauge upright and makes it work satisfactorily. — Doug Moore.



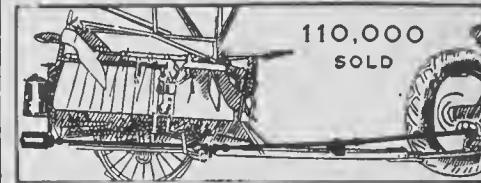
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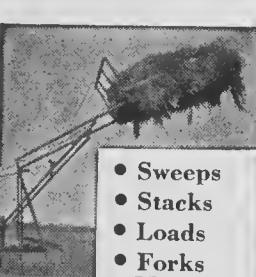
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ONE-MAN DOG

Continued from page 15

different master, but . . . a man.

And Taban hated all men; hated them as naturally as he breathed, and with a hate that was as strong as his love of life. . . .

During the weeks that followed, long, cold weeks of hard work on the trail, Taban learned something—something that surprised him. He learned a new reason for hating man.

HIS new master did not use the whip so freely as the old master, but he did use it promptly and mercilessly at the least outward show of hostility. He never came close to Taban, to feed him, to harness him, or to unharness him, without the loaded butt of his whip, swinging by its shortened lash, in his right hand. The only words he ever spoke to Taban were short words of command or warning.

He talked to the other dogs when he fed them and when he harnessed or unharnessed them; sometimes he would wrestle with one of them for a moment, after tying him out, while Taban, watching, snarled his hatred and contempt.

The moon grew big and bright twice, and still there was no truce between the dog and the man he hated. If anything, Taban hated him the more as the days went by, for, of all the dogs in the string, Taban was the only one that never received a caress or a kindly word.

Trotting stealthily along through a swirling, stinging mist of snow, Taban was thinking, in a vague and formless way, of all these things. He hated the man running behind the loaded toboggan, and he hated the dogs ahead of him. He hated the dog behind him, but he kept on, pulling more than his share because he was strong, and proud of his strength.

The snow was hard and biting. It stung the nostrils and drove into the matted coats of the dogs. Underfoot, it was like sand in the hard-packed trail.

The big camp, however, was not far away. The man always stayed a day or two at the big camp before starting out again to make the rounds of the little camps, a day's work apart along the far-flung trapline.

Suddenly, Kip, the lead dog, whined and broke into a run, curling his bushy, snow-weighted tail over his back. Far down the trail was the clearing.

Taban watched sullenly while the man swiftly stripped the harness from the other dogs and tied them out. The man was quiet and alert as he came back for Taban, and he pulled out the whip, which had been tucked through his sash.

"Going to need this again, Taban?" he asked grimly. "Or are you learning something?"

Taban stood still in his traces while the man unstrapped him, leaving only Pete, the wheel dog, attached to the toboggan. It was a temptation to find the man so close to him, but Taban had learned how swiftly his new master could move, how keenly his whip could cut. He walked quietly enough to his kennel, and stood rigid while the man tied him out and unharnessed him. The man turned and left him without a word, and Taban threw him-

self into the snow to watch. There was a certain fascination and a certain satisfaction in just watching and hating.

Pete had the kennel next to Taban's, and Taban's dewlaps twitched as the man paused to examine Pete's feet, talking to him in an affectionate undertone that at times the veering wind blotted out entirely.

" . . . you old fool; I'm not trying to play with you! Now let's see this other. . . ."

He stood up at last, with a grunt of satisfaction.

"Fine as silk, you ugly brute," he said, and gave old Pete a push that sent the dog rolling into the snow. Pete was on his feet instantly, capering. The man turned and laughed at him, and hurried over to the toboggan. He whipped off the lashing rope, flung back the tarpaulin, and packed the load, in two trips, into the camp. Then he stuck the toboggan, curled end up, into the big drift by the corner of the camp, and went inside.

TABAN got to his feet and, without a glance at the other dogs, crawled into his kennel. It was dark and warm in there, and Taban was tired. . . .

Taban awakened shortly after dawn the next day and crawled out of the kennel to stretch himself.

It was still snowing, and the wind was rising with the sun, although the sun itself was utterly obscured by the solid mass of low-hanging clouds and the grey haze of the driving snow.

The man was up and stirring in the camp; a thin, blue banner of smoke waved from the top of the rusty tin chimney, and now and then a whistled note rose above the steady hiss of the storm.

A sound that was not of the storm nor of the camp caught Taban's attention, and he swung his head in the direction whence the sound had come. It came again; a man's voice, from somewhere along the trail that led to the camp.

Silently, watchfully, Taban waited. One of the other dogs heard the muffled shouting and came bounding from his kennel, barking a high-pitched challenge. A moment later, the clearing was in an uproar.

The door of the camp opened just as Taban caught the first glimpse of the team coming through the storm. The dogs were barely dragging themselves along; their tails tucked between their legs, their muzzles lowered wearily. The man who walked ahead of them, breaking trail through the fresh snow, was fairly staggering.

"Jou," called Taban's master, running out into the storm to greet his visitor. "What's wrong, man?"

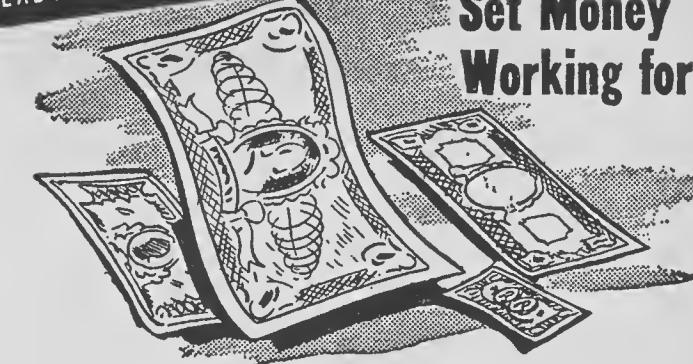
"Plenty." Taban caught the man's scent then, and recognized it instantly. The newcomer was one of the men who had been at the big camp where Taban had changed masters—the tall man with the thin features and the heavy, black brows. "I've been on the trail since yesterday afternoon and I've just about killed a string of dogs." He gestured wearily toward the miserable beasts that had flung themselves full length in the snow the instant the man stopped.

"I CAN see that—but what's wrong, Kimber? What's happened?"

Kimber pulled the mitten from his right hand. Then he put the right

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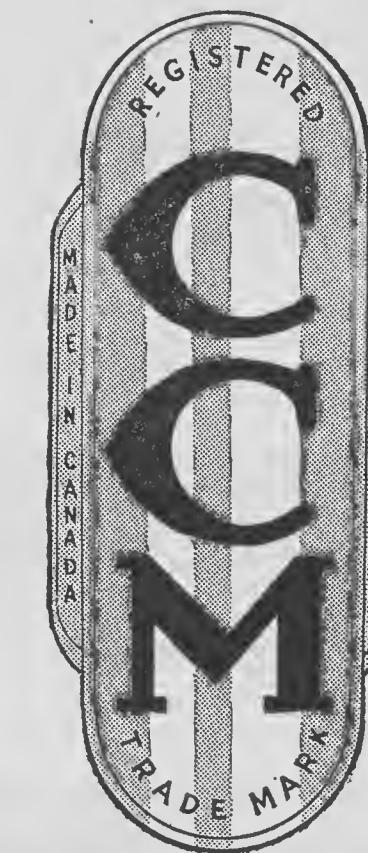
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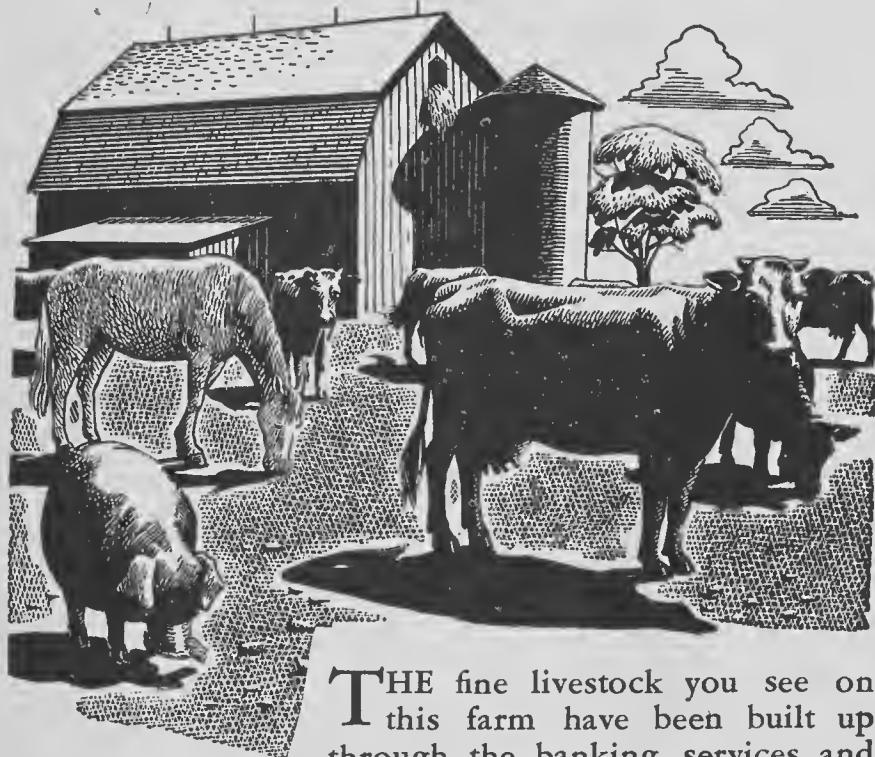
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hand deep in the pocket of his mackinaw coat.

"Oh, plenty's happened! I'm burnin' the trail; see? And don't try to stop me, Billy; that's all I ask. Don't try to stop me. Just harness up that string of yours and hook them onto this toboggan of mine, and I'll be goin' on and make no trouble. I don't want any more trouble. Only—"

"Are you crazy?" snapped Billy, taking a quick step forward and peering into Kimber's face.

"No! But look, Billy, I got you covered from my pocket, and I want your dogs. Don't be a fool. Inside of a couple of days there'll be a Red Coat on my trail, and I've got to keep goin'. Don't argue; harness those dogs!"

Billy hesitated; then, with a shrug, he turned toward the row of pegs where the harness hung. "You're all wrong, Kimber," he said. "If the law wants you for anything, it's a sure bet you're going to be caught. You ought to know that."

"You just harness those dogs, and I'll take my chances," growled Kimber. "I know what I'm doin'. See this big pack on the toboggan? Well, that's fur; better'n two thousand dollars worth. I'll have that in cash and be outside with the money where they can't find me before they get word to the steel."

"What word?" asked Billy, as he slipped the collar over Pete's head.

"Word," said Kimber fiercely, "that I did in Roy Tefft. My partner; remember him?"

Billy buckled the girth before he replied. Taban, watching his face, saw that his eyes were very cold and hard.

"Yes," said Billy at length. "I've run into him three or four times. He was at the post with you, Christmas, wasn't he?"

"Right." Kimber laughed; a queer, disturbing laugh. "He's at our headquarters camp now, though, and he'll stay there till they pack him out. Clancy, the fur-buyer, will likely be along in a day or so, and then hell'll pop. Understand?"

BILLY unhooked the traces of the wheel dog of Kimber's string, slewed the toboggan around, and snapped Pete in at the wheel position.

"Sure," he said. "You got bushed, or he did, and you fixed him."

"He did," grunted Kimber. "He got to tellin' me a lot of things and yellin' at me until I couldn't stand it. So I

had to settle him. . . . Say, isn't that the dog you bought off of Ed Conners?"

Cautiously, Billy slipped Taban's collar over his head.

"It is."

"I thought so. Well, I know how to handle him. I never saw a dog yet I couldn't manage—if I had to kill him to do it. Is he as ugly as he was?"

"He'll take an arm or leg off if he gets half a chance," nodded Billy. Holding firmly to the traces, he drove Taban up in front of old Pete, and snapped him in position. "Ed's a hard man on dogs, and Taban's got wild Mackenzie River blood in him."

"I don't care how ugly he is, so he can pull. That's what I need, dogs that can pull. I'm goin' to ride when we hit decent goin' on the makes; I'm all in. You're comin' with me, two, three miles, without webs, just so you don't make any trouble. By the time you get back to camp and pick up a gun, I'll be so far ahead you'd never catch me."

"Got it all thought out, haven't you?"

"You're right, I have! And I'm not takin' any chances I know of. Don't think you're foolin' me any by talkin' soft, either, Billy; I know damn well you'd like to pull a gun on me and take me outside for the Force to work on."

The gloom deepened, and with the coming of darkness, the wind died away. The snow came drifting straight down for a time, gradually thinning out. Finally the air cleared. A strange, oppressive silence settled down over the darkened bush.

Taban was achingly weary. His tail was tucked between his legs, and every few steps he snapped up mouthfuls of the powdery, fresh-fallen snow. The pressure of his collar against his shoulders was a torment; the raw slashes across his head and flanks, where Kimber's whip had cut him, burned dully.

A goodly part of the way Kimber had ridden on the toboggan—half asleep, but ready to lash out with his whip the instant the dogs slackened pace.

THE other dogs were in a worse condition than Taban. Kip, the little grey lead dog, was weaving from side to side and turning his head every few seconds, to look back beseechingly. Old Pete was limping badly, and whining; when they had stopped for



"I'll take it in charge—I gotta split with Sis!"

a brief rest earlier in the afternoon, Taban had seen the red smudges Pete's feet left in the snow. But Kimber did not halt until it was so dark he could no longer keep on the trail.

He made camp on the shore of a lonely, nameless lake, selecting a spot sheltered by a low ridge of scraggly jack pines. It was not until after he had laid and lighted his fire and rigged his tarpaulin that he paid the least attention to the weary dogs.

Taban watched him sullenly as he unharnessed Kip and the next two dogs. Kimber, as he came back from tying out the third dog, caught the gleam in Taban's eyes and cursed.

"Look at me like that, will you?" he snarled. "Well, look; I'll take that outa you."

His whip shot out, and the lash nipped a bit of flesh from Taban's good ear. Taban quivered with the pain of it and crouched a little deeper in the snow. In his throat was the warning rumble that man seemed never to heed, and his hackle bristled until little crooked, black creases appeared in his snow-packed coat.

The man came closer, his distorted shadow jerking crazily in the light of the soaring flames. His heavy black eyebrows were crowded together, and his lips were drawn far back in a fixed, ugly smile.

"Goin' to unharness you now, and if you make one bad move, I'll have to kill you. Understand?" The curling lash cracked again and Taban snapped angrily at the fresh gash on his flank. Kimber chuckled as he coiled the lash around one mittenend hand, swinging the heavy, loaded stock of the whip suggestively. "Those are just samples," he said. "See?"

Cautiously, he came closer, and Taban tensed his muscles for a spring. He knew that he must not leap yet. His traces were still fastened; he must wait until he was free . . . free . . .

The man bent over and unsnapped the traces, using his left hand only. Very slowly, Taban turned and watched over his shoulder, his eyes on the suspended whipstock.

That was what he feared, the heavy butt of the whip. He could stand the slicing sting of the lash, but not the stunning blow of the heavy butt across the muzzle. No dog could stand that.

KIMBER gripped the traces firmly in his left hand. He straightened up, chuckling.

"Taught you who's boss, eh?" he said. "Well, I'll keep on teachin' you, what's more. Get along therel" and he brought the stock of the whip down heavily across Taban's back.

Taban leaped forward, jerking the traces taut. The man, weary from his long hours on the trail and his lack of sleep, stumbled in the soft, treacherous snow, and, instinctively, Taban whirled and leaped for Kimber's throat. Kimber bent an arm before his throat and saved his life.

Grimly, the dog swung his ninety pounds of bone and muscle in an effort to drive his fangs through the man's heavy clothing, but he found the effort useless. Releasing his grip, Taban dropped and lunged again, this time slashing through the man's breeches just above the knee.

With a yell of pain that echoed across the silent lake, Kimber dropped his whip and reached in the pocket of his mackinaw. Something glinted in

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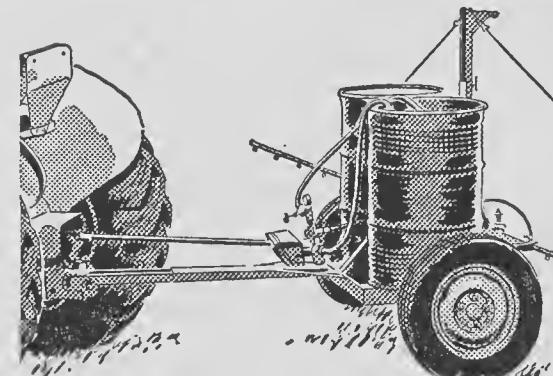
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his hand. With a last, cunning, rending twist that staggered the man in his tracks, Taban released himself from his hold and darted behind the ranting, shouting figure of his enemy.

There was a flash of red light from behind him, and a terrible crash of sound. A puff of snow shot up beside Taban's muzzle, and he gave a great leap that carried him over the crest of a huge, wind-carved drift.

He landed, floundering desperately, in the soft snow. The red light flashed again, and something burned Taban's shoulder like the lash of a whip—but the crash of sound that accompanied it was louder and more terrible than the crack of any whip.

Just as Taban freed himself from the clinging drift, the gun roared again, and this time the snow spurted up a foot ahead. Then there was the black, wind-swept ice of the lake beneath his paws, and the man was only a confused murmur of sound, far behind, beside a spark of red light that glowed against the blackness of the jack pines.

With his traces slithering along behind him, his collar loose on his neck, Taban trotted on and on into the night, until the camp was swallowed up in silence and in darkness. Then, when he could command his weary legs no longer, Taban turned himself a shallow nest in the soft snow, drew his brush across his muzzle, and slept . . .

TABAN'S shadow was long before him; a humping, spindle-legged, moving grey stain upon the snow. Ever since early morning, Taban had been trotting along steadily, the loose collar galling the ridge of his neck, the traces swishing along behind him in the snow. Sometimes, when they trailed over a naked, wind-swept ledge or a bit of rough ice, the metal snaps clinked almost musically.

Taban's tail was low, and there was no spring in his legs. The wounds on his head and flanks burned with a bitter, searing pain, and his tortured pads left little smears of blood on the snow. He suffered in every fibre of his being. But he kept on and on.

Straight ahead was the shore of the lake, and on the distant shore was a clearing; an irregular white area with a sharp, black rectangle in the centre. That was the camp.

Steadily, Taban regarded the camp through weary eyes. That was his home camp.

A strange feeling of uncertainty was upon Taban. All his grim beliefs were being overthrown, and his keen brain was in a tumult.

Fresh strength was coming to him, and his heart was thumping against his ribs with a sort of eagerness. Why, he was glad . . . glad!

In the camp, with its haze of thin, blue smoke around the angling tin chimney, was his master. The man he hated. The man he hated? Then why was he straining forward to see this man again, to hear his voice, to catch the good scent of him down the wind? Why, Taban, did not, he could not, understand.

He wanted to race toward the camp, whining, but there was no strength in his legs. Only pain. His throat was dry, and twisted with weariness.

But in Taban's eyes was a quick, eager light. He was in sight of home, of his own kennel, warm and comfortable. He was close, now; he could

see one of Kimber's dogs pacing restlessly at the end of his chain.

After a time the dog noticed Taban and howled a challenge. Taban lifted his head and growled, deep in his great corded throat, and came trotting on. The other dogs rushed out of their kennels and added to the uproar. Taban watched them with gleaming, red-rimmed eyes, the steam from his lolling pink tongue curling around his muzzle.

THE door of the camp was flung open, and Billy came out to shout at the dogs. Taban was close now; he could see the man plainly. And in a moment the man saw him, and came down to the edge of the lake, as though in greeting.

Taban came toward him at the same steady trot. The man stood silent and motionless, watching him. A few feet away, Taban stopped and looked at the man who was his master.

"So you came back?"

The dog studied the man's face. He read nothing there. The man was watching him, and that was all. There was no expression in his eyes or upon his lips; none, at any rate, that Taban could read.

Hesitantly, the dog walked toward his master. He came and stood at the man's feet, and still the man made no move.

Taban reached up with his muzzle and touched the man's bare hand. He whined, very softly. Pleadingly.

A strange thing happened then. The man stooped and swiftly removed the harness. Then his arm went around the dog's shoulders and one hand gently caressed the scarred muzzle.

"Taban!" whispered the man, and his voice was shaky and queer. "So you came back . . . and you want to be friends! Is that it, old boy?"

Taban whined softly and poked his muzzle against the warmth of the man's palm. He was shaking all over, not alone with weakness. He was learning what it meant to the other dogs to feel a friendly hand, to hear a friendly voice, soft and close. It was something he had always wanted and had not known how to find.

"And you got away from him," the man continued. "Not without leaving your mark on him, in return for what he did to you, I'll swear. He won't be hard to find."

Taban looked up into the man's eyes, and their glances met. Something flowed into Taban's from the man's gaze; just what, Taban did not understand, but he knew that he was very happy and that there was understanding between himself and this man who was his master.

"You stubborn, ugly brute!" said the man affectionately. "Mush along to your hut before you drop in your tracks and I have to pack you the rest of the way!"

And, walking stiffly and very proudly, Taban followed his master home.





The secret of proper care of dairy utensils is prompt rinsing, followed by brush washing, rinsing and sanitizing.

WARM WEATHER DAIRYING

Practical summer care of milk, cream and dairy utensils means simple methods promptly and carefully applied

By V. E. Graham

WHEN temperatures soar in late spring and summer, the dairyman faces special problems in preserving the quality of his milk or cream. Everyone knows that warm summer weather is an enemy to quality in these products and that special precautions must be taken to avoid spoilage. The problem of cooling milk and cream rapidly and cheaply is one of great importance and one to which much attention has been paid by dairy technologists and dairy farmers for many years. The methods used or recommended today are the result of years of experimentation and experience.

To be practical, a cooling system must cool quickly and cheaply. These are relative terms. In some work recently published, this Department has tried to define "quickly" in a practical way. The requirement suggested is that the system adopted should lower the temperature of the milk or cream to 50 degrees Fahr. or less within three hours of production. This is an arbitrary but reasonable requirement. If there is a large volume of product to be cooled, such as milk in eight-gallon cans, *this rate of cooling can never be accomplished by any practical farm system that uses air as a cooling medium.* To obtain some data on this point, an experiment was designed in which temperatures were taken at frequent intervals from eight-gallon cans of milk kept in running water at 43 degrees Fahr. and in still air at -5 degrees Fahr. The required temperature was reached by water cooling, without stirring in 110 minutes. In air, this temperature was reached in 230 minutes with the air temperature 48 degrees colder than the water.

The inevitable conclusion is that "cool" basements, cold outside air, ice wells and walk-in refrigerators are almost useless for cooling large volumes of milk. The ice well and the refrigerator are suitable for *storing* milk or cream *after* it has been cooled. In the removal of the initial heat, water cooling is essential, except for very small volumes of product.

Data collected from 56 dairy farms in Saskatchewan show that the average temperature of the well water on these farms during the summer is

43 degrees Fahr. This means that an excellent cooling medium is available on such farms. Since the water must be pumped for the livestock, the use of a cooling tank between the pump and the stock watering tank provides an excellent cooling system, at no cost for operation. The cold well water which is available on many of our western farms constitutes a reservoir of refrigeration which is not used as much as it should be.

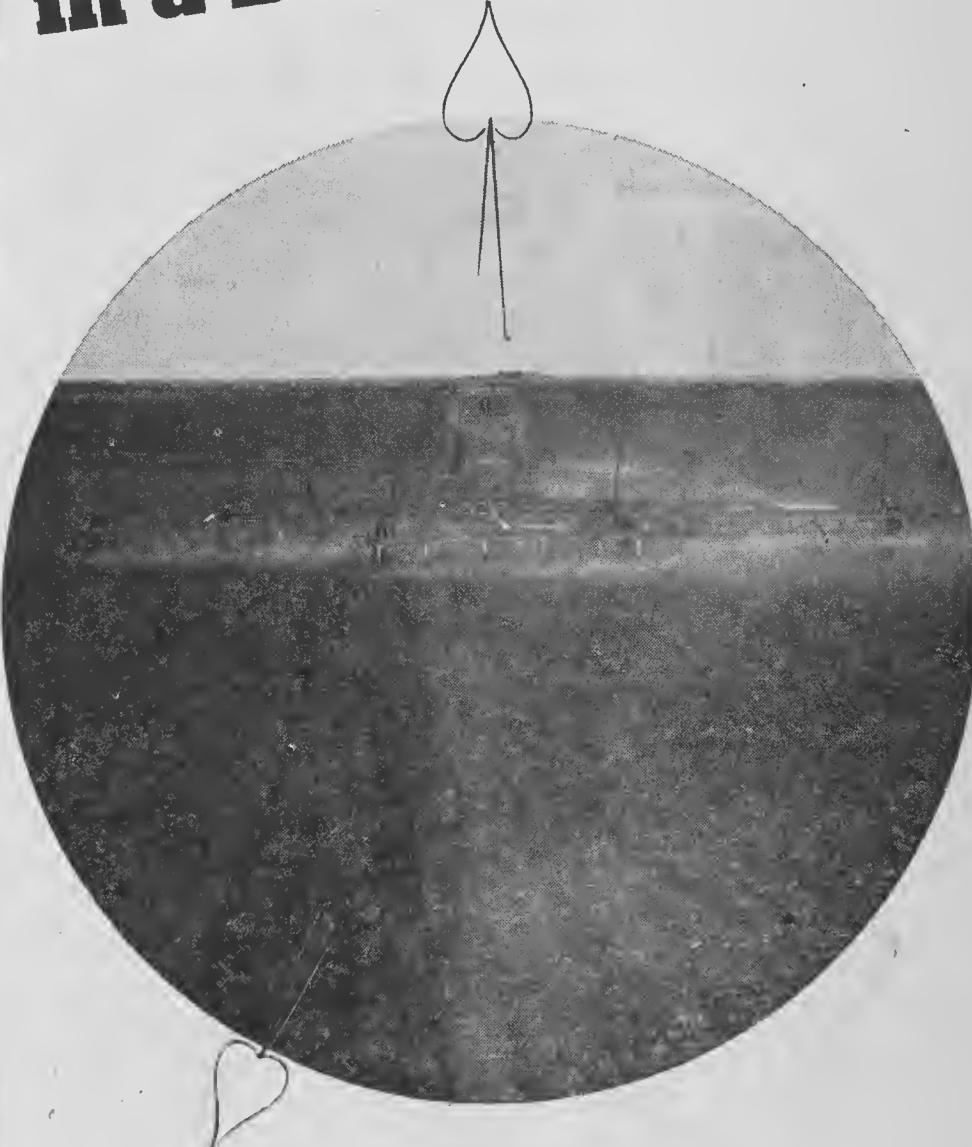
For cooling cream, in the quantities produced on most of our farms, a small tank or barrel fitted with a suitable cover, is all that is required. The ice well is an ideal device for the storage of cream during the period between shipments, but before putting the cream in the ice well it should be cooled in water. Plans for the construction of these and other cooling devices may be had by anyone who cares to write for them.

WARM weather, which is frequently accompanied by winds and dust, brings other problems to the dairyman. Perhaps the three most important ones are the fly menace, the sanitation of utensils and the physical exclusion of dust from the product.

The judicious use of DDT on screens and walls will do much to minimize trouble from flies. If a milk house is used, flies in this building can be almost eliminated by using DDT on screens and walls, at intervals of about three weeks. The elimination of manure piles and such breeding grounds will also help, but this control measure can seldom be made effective on a livestock farm.

Utensils require special care in the summer time. The ease with which a utensil, such as a pail, can be washed depends more upon promptness of rinsing than any other factor. This is not surprising when one considers the physical and chemical principles involved. Casein (a milk protein) is an ingredient of some of our best glues. These are prepared by mixing casein with lime. When milk is poured from a pail, a very thin layer clings to the pail surface. The large surface exposed, compared to the small volume of milk involved, causes a rapid evaporation of water and leaves the casein

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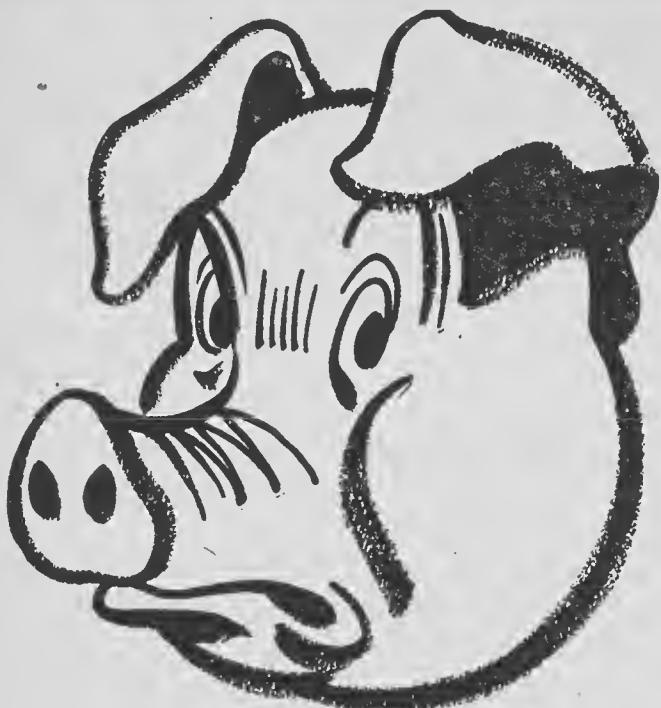
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dried on the surface. Under these conditions evaporation will be rapid at any time, but it is particularly so on a hot, dry day. If the pail is exposed to a breeze the drying process is further speeded up. Milk that has been allowed to dry on a utensil is very difficult to remove.

It is apparent that complete and thorough rinsing before the milk film has a chance to dry is the first step in proper cleaning of utensils. The rinse water may be cold or lukewarm, never hot. There is a substance in milk (albumin) which has the properties of egg white. An egg is poached by dropping it into hot water. The white coagulates. This is an irreversible process—you cannot unpoach the egg. When boiling water is poured on a utensil which is covered with a milk film, a similar coagulation takes place and such material tends to cling firmly to the metal. This coagulation begins at a temperature of about 147 degrees Fahr. Therefore, never pour hot water into a pail or other utensil for rinsing purposes when a milk film is present.

When properly rinsed, dairy utensils are relatively easy to wash. A brush rather than a cloth is recommended. The newer types of cleansers are preferred to soap. After washing thorough rinsing is important to insure the removal of all of the cleanser.

IN recent years the word "sanitize" has been introduced. Formerly one spoke of "sterilizing" dairy utensils. The procedures recommended rarely sterilized, so that technically the term was misused. Sanitize refers to such a degree of destruction of microorganisms as is possible under ordinary conditions and as is sufficient for the purpose of protecting the food—in this instance—milk or cream, and also to prevent the transfer of disease-producing microorganisms through the medium of food or utensils. A good example is the sanitizing of milking machines to prevent the transfer of mastitis from one cow to another.

The routine of cleaning dairy utensils should be: Rinse, wash, rinse again and sanitize. This fourth step may be accomplished in two ways. Formerly it was recommended that the utensils be sanitized by scalding with water at 180 degrees Fahr. or higher. The treatment should be long enough to so heat the metal that it will dry rapidly and spontaneously—without wiping. From the hygienic standpoint this is still one of the best methods of sanitizing utensils. It has two disadvantages: It requires a large volume of boiling water and it is difficult to maintain cleanliness until utensils are used again. In old literature on the subject it was often recommended that the utensils be left exposed to the sun between milkings and illustrations of racks for this purpose were common. The rack was to be placed on the south side of the milk house. This is not a feasible method of handling pails and other utensils in this country. On many days the pails would blow away, and nearly every day they would become covered with dust.

Scalding is still recommended. This type of treatment heats the metal and destroys organisms in tiny crevices, even when so fine that the water itself does not enter them; and it produces spontaneous drying. Utensils so prepared must be protected from dust until used again. Sometimes this is difficult to do.

Some dairymen are now following another routine with good results. After the utensils are thoroughly cleaned they are drained and allowed to dry spontaneously. The hotter the final rinse the quicker they will dry but the rinse is not expected to sanitize them. They are then protected from dust and flies until next milking. Just before milking, each pail, strainer or other utensil is given a sanitizing treatment with a chemical sterilizer. This system is quite satisfactory if the pails are free from cracks and crevices and thoroughly clean. Chemical sterilizing agents act only on the surfaces with which they come in contact and have relatively little penetrating power. They are inefficient if the surface of the metal is not clean.

The increasing use of the milking machine and the fast milking technique has made chemical sanitizing quite practical. In this technique it is customary to bathe the cow's udder with water at about 125 to 130 degrees Fahr. and to add a chemical sanitizing agent to the water. Since this solution has to be prepared anyway it can first be used to rinse the cans and pails.

ONE other difficulty is likely to be encountered by the dairyman in summer, namely sediment in milk and cream. Much of the milk and cream is carried by trucks, especially in the summer. Many of our roads are very dusty and it is difficult to avoid getting some road dust on the cans on their way to and from the dairy or creamery. A truck on which the common type of wooden enclosed body has been built has not proved to be the complete answer to the dust problem. A truck on the highway, travelling at ordinary speed creates a partial vacuum behind it and this causes dust to seep in through the door seams. Some success has been reported from ventilating the truck body. This is accomplished by having a screen-covered hole in the truck body over the cab and a similar one (or two smaller ones) in the back about two feet from the floor. The swift movement of air through the body of the moving truck helps to break the partial vacuum at the back.

One thing that can be done is to wash the empty cans on the farm. Even a rinse with the sanitizing solution used for the other utensils will help to reduce sediment and improve the product.

Milk and cream are perishable food products. They must be produced and handled under sanitary conditions, cooled quickly, and kept cold. The ideal end results have not changed, but progress has been made in obtaining these results with a minimum of time, labor and money.

(NOTE: Dr. V. E. Graham is professor of dairying at the University of Saskatchewan and acting dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.)



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How Large A Crew For Haying?

A Well-organized haying crew will save in cost per ton of hay

ENLARGING the crew is not the remedy for saving time in putting up hay. The time spent by each worker might be shorter, but the farmer will have to pay for a larger total of hours than if he had a small crew. That is what statistics compiled by S. A. Engene, associate professor in agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, says.

When a study of efficiency in haymaking showed big differences among farmers using loaders, Engene decided it was time to look into the problem. In the summer of 1947 he made a study of 11 farmers using loaders in haymaking.

During the study the men were watched as they worked. The surveyors weighed loads, measured sizes of fields, lengths of windrows, distances from barn to field, and other dimensions, and recorded the time spent in doing each part of the haying job. They investigated the kind and condition of equipment, the abilities of the workers, and the methods used.

These are the results of this study. When one man drove and one loaded, the loading time used per ton was 45.3 man-minutes. When one man drove and two loaded, the time was 60.8 man-minutes per ton. With one man fastening the slings or setting the fork and also driving the team, it took 20.5 minutes loading time. With two or more men, the process took 32.1 minutes.

Study of the trip itself showed that one farmer on a rack took 12.6 minutes. While the trip took two minutes less with two men riding on the rack, the total man-minutes for the two men was 21.2.

The study further showed that it was difficult to coordinate the work of large crews. Workers frequently had to wait for others to complete their jobs. Delays or breakdowns wasted the time of a large number of workers in the large crews.

ENGENE concluded that a "large part of the differences among these farmers can be attributed to differences in the planning of the work. The farmers who put up hay in the least time worked at a reasonable rate of speed, but organized their work effectively. Each man had definite jobs, and those were arranged to avoid delays. As soon as one job was done, the men moved to the next. By good planning they reduced the time needed for haymaking, without incurring any heavy expenses and without increasing physical exertion."

Not only does the use of small crews save time in total man-hours, but a further saving could be made in the process of bringing the hay to the barn, which takes more than half of the time. On many farms, time and effort could be saved by not attempting to spread the hay on the wagon, and by making more trips. Although the loads would be smaller, more trips with only one man going to the field and higher speeds of travelling and loading could be made with the same time for the crew. The "heavy job of building the load in the field would be eliminated."

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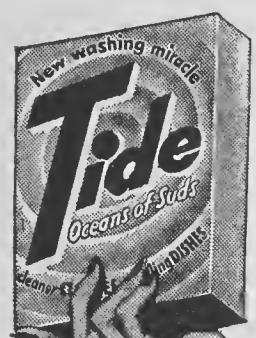
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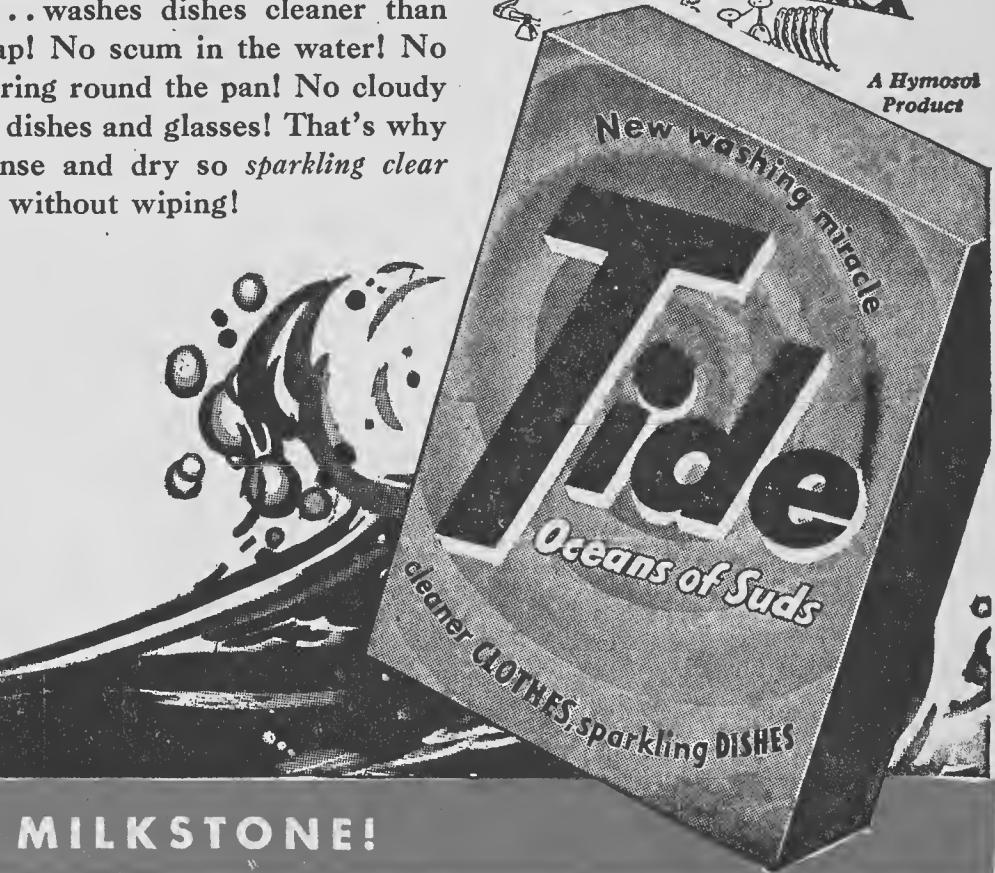
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THE GREAT HEART

Continued from page 14

to get a sandwich. She was small and slim and dark. Mary changed a lot of things for Clint. As Clint used to say with a grin, she almost made a farmer out of him; because, right after that week of the Baker County Fair, Clint began looking around for some kind of home place, and he ended by filing a homestead claim on a hundred and sixty acres at Charmisal Flat.

NEXT spring, after he had things going and a house set up, Mary and Clint were married. It was lucky he had had a little money saved. Living at home, he could still ride the west end of the Circle Bar Range for Teed, and by the time he had patent to the homestead Clint had made his own small start in cattle.

But after six years Teed Wheeler still owned and rode Silver, which is a long while for a cowhorse to last. A long while, too, for a man to keep remembering a horse as Clint Dailey had. He couldn't exactly explain it. Nor could he forget Silver.

"Teed's just come through the upper gate," Mary said. "It looks like Jake Russell with him. I won't come out."

Clint pulled into an old scarred pair of barrel-leg chaps. "What's Teed riding this morning?"

"Silver," she said.

Clint's fingers lingered on the belt buckle. "With all the young stock he has on Circle Bar, won't Teed sell Silver?" she asked.

"Haven't spoke to him about it lately," Clint answered, and his eyes were elsewhere. He had never told Mary how much he had once offered Teed for Silver.

"Is it money?"

"Well, we'll see a little later," he evaded. "After the baby has come. Doc Shaw wants you to go stay in town the first of next week, y'know." He crossed the room to the window where Mary sat and tilted up her face in a way he had. "Teed's set on gathering what beef he has in the Salt Fork today. But I'll try to get home early," he promised, and kissed her.

Outside, Teed with old Jake Russell beside him had just swung into the lane. The morning breeze shook out the silver horse's mane, and at that little distance he looked just the same as the four-year-old colt Clint remembered, only he was greater-hearted,

finer, than even Clint had known six years ago. Ten was old for a cowhorse. The hills, the rocks and hard riding broke an animal's wind and stiffened up his legs, so that the run of cowhorses were not much good after eight. Clint went on across the yard to the corral and began saddling the roan he had kept up overnight, his eyes turned away from Silver.

"Must be a break somewhere in the west line fence," Teed said as he rode up. "Ed Barlow sent word last night that he had two stray bulls on his meadow."

IN the end, hard down-hill running, the strain of rope and fast work of a cutting pen got the best of a cowhorse's legs, weakened and sprung the knees. It was too easy to see defects in Silver now. Clint kept looking the other way while he led the roan out, and he had reached for a stirrup before he heard the soft, expected whisper of a nicker in Silver's nostrils.

"Does beat anything the way that Silver keeps rememberin' you, Clint," old Jake Russell said.

In five years time now Clint hadn't been astride the palomino. But the way Silver pivoted in his tracks at the touch of Teed's rein, the clicking running-walk with which he struck out, making Clint's roan and old Jake's horse jog to stay beside him, the way his silver head was up, right up on the bit—reflected Clint's training.

"Heart," said Clint.

"What say?" Teed asked.

"Oh, nothin' much," Clint mumbled. "I just asked how much longer you figured to keep on using Silver?"

"Till he gives out on me," said Teed. "I sent two boys over through the gap to start working. But we'll have to take time to find that break in the fence."

It was five miles down canyon to the Barlow place where two of Teed's big white-face bulls cropped the cienaga outside the fence, and Ed Barlow had been afraid to turn his milk cow into the field so long as they were there. They turned into the yard where Ed was unloading a cart of wood, and Mrs. Barlow's ample form appeared in the kitchen door at the sound of voices.

"I'd planned to drive up and have a chat with Mary this afternoon," she called to Clint. "But now Pa's using the horse."

Teed told old Jake to head the two bulls back into the range where the critters were needed, while he and



"Wilt thou, Mildred, take me, Philip, to be thy lawful wedded husband?"

Clint searched for the break in the west line fence. Down the next wide slope and into the head of a gully, they found where the two bulls had fought and broken the fence.

"Ain't this just the way a man's day will go if he's in a hurry?" Teed grumbled, patching wire. "I wanted to get off to town early this afternoon, to see a cow-buyer."

CLINT looked at Silver's sweat streaked flanks. Little salty rivulets had run and dried on the animal's nostrils.

"I was wondering, Teed, if you'd drive Mary into town sometime the first of next week?" Clint asked.

"Expecting the new arrival so soon?"

"Well, Doc Shaw thinks so. It's planned for Mary to stay with a nursing woman, who has a place in town, till the baby comes and is a couple of weeks old. You'd save me riding in to hire somebody with a car."

"Oh, sure," said Teed. "Sure, I'd be glad to."

But it was almost noon by the time they brought three fat steers off the ridge from the Sand Springs direction and joined old Jake and the two riders Teed had sent ahead into Salt Fork. The riders had gathered 22 head, but the count still fell short of Teed's estimate of three-year-old beefeves running the Fork. He circled up to the east, leaving Clint to scour the side gullies. High above on the hills' crest Silver looked like a tiny chip of the noon sun transplanted to the ridges.

Two hours must have passed before Clint spotted a little stringer of dust coming off the point of another slope, dark dots beneath it and Teed rode down with the missing steers.

The two men drove on with the four steers Teed had gathered to catch up with the band ahead. But it was nearly sundown before the herd flowed through the gap above Circle Bar and went down toward Teed's holding pasture. Old Jake shoved up along the point to open the gate and head the beefeves in. Clint rode in the drag dust.

He heard Teed mutter a half-spoken word and swung around in the saddle. Through the strings of dust Teed had jumped Silver off to the left, where a big rangy steer had broken from the herd and gone tearing down the fence line. Clint halted the roan just to watch.

Silver's legs were under him the way a cowhorse runs, ready the next hump to stop in his own length, double and come back. In a dozen leaps Silver had picked up the leggy steer, crowding the beast over. The steer drove to a halt, whirled, and Silver's hindhoof sliced two clean furrows in the trampled grass. A slither of dirt shot up. For an instant then Teed's under boot in the stirrup could have touched the earth.

That was the way it happened—fast. Clint saw the sudden forward pitch of the horse's body. Silver had stumbled. His chest rammed the earth, and out of the dust his hind-quarters rose and went over with the momentum of it, the saddle a catapult.

TEED had been thrown clear. It was all over before Clint could swing the roan, almost before a man had time to think. As Clint rode back, Silver got up on shaky limbs, reins tangled, and stood there with tremulous quivers in his flanks. Teed was

trying to brush the dirt from the back of his collar.

Teed didn't say anything. By the time old Jake and the two riders had finished putting the steers through the gate into the holding pasture Teed had cleaned himself off and was back in the saddle. They jogged across to the Circle Bar yards in silence.

"Well, he's been a mighty good animal," Teed said finally, pulling saddle off. "But once a horse starts stumbling that's the end."

"What—what you aim to do with Silver, now?" Clint asked.

Teed swung around, as though he had happened to remember something. "You always had a liking for that palomino, how much was it you once offered me for him, Clint?"

"Must have totalled close to \$250." Clint recollects. "I kept adding on each month's wages." Teed Wheeler turned toward the house. "Well, if you still want him, Clint, I'm through. I'm givin' him to you," Teed explained. "Now I got to get cleaned up and drive into town."

After six years. . . .

Alongside the cut-off trail that wove over the hills from Circle Bar to Chamisal Flat a little spring had been rocked up by passing riders to make a waterhole, and Clint dismounted here. Clint had left the roan in Teed's corral for the night. He was taking Silver home. After so long a while, it seemed just the same. Clint talked softly to the animal, the way he had used to talk to the four-year-old colt in a breaking pen.

Out of the cup of valley that sheltered Circle Bar he saw the spurting line of dust that rose behind Teed's car and pointed like an arrow for town. But the light was fading now. Clint wouldn't have wanted the riders to see the softie thing he did. He pulled saddle and, wringing out his bandana in the spring, rubbed the dirt-caked lather and sweat from Silver's back and flanks. His blunt, work calloused fingers combed down through the ashen silver of the horse's foretop, lingering on satiny nostrils, and Silver's head nosed against him.

The trail climbed on above the spring. Clint resaddled, but now he walked in his high-heeled boots just to save the horse. Big stars popped out over the rims above, but Clint didn't notice. In high-heeled boots that turned and chafed his feet at every step he was walking on stars, bringing his silver horse home finally.

A yellow square of window was bright before him as Clint came through the upper gate, and here he mounted because he wanted to ride in on Silver. Despite day-long labor under Teed, Silver struck into his quick running-walk.

CLINT reined beside the porch. But he didn't call to Mary as he had planned. What took him out of the saddle, then, Clint never knew till he stood inside the room beyond.

"Mary—" he said.

Her face was whiter than he had ever seen before, her eyes large and scared.

"Oh, Clint," she said. "It's the baby."

Then she tried to smile. "I'd thought maybe Mrs. Barlow would drive up this afternoon. But she didn't. It seemed like you'd never come."

He was thinking. Teed had the only car at Circle Bar. It would take him half an hour to ride the five miles

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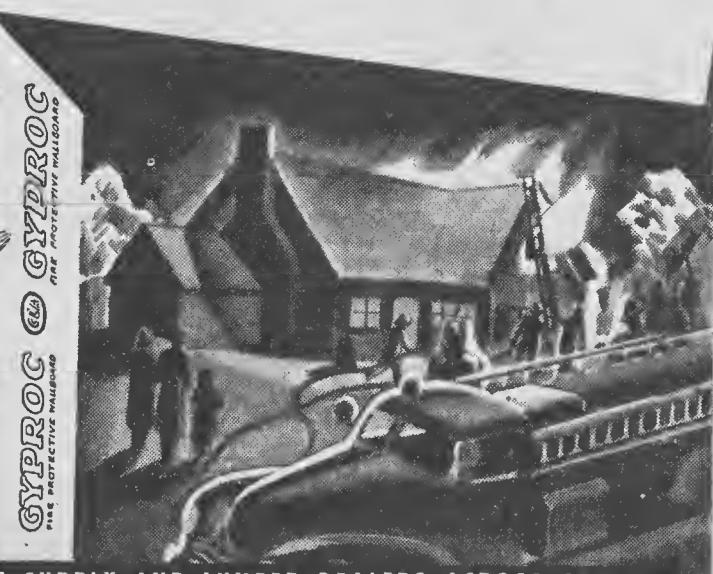


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down to the Barlow place. Longer for Mrs. Barlow to drive back here with the old buggy horse. Then 12 miles on into Baker, to reach the doctor. Not a phone along the road, not a ranch where he could get a fresh horse.

"Oh, Clint, if you love me, please hurry."

He kissed her strange, frightened face. "Yes, I love you, honey."

The roan would have stood it; the roan he had left in Teed's corral was a five-year-old. Clint was in the yard, catching stirrup. Before his body was in the saddle Silver knew the man was asking something of him. He swung, legs under him, and his head was up on the bit, asking what it was. He broke into a run. Silver had never needed urging.

"Easy . . . easy," Clint kept repeating. "It's 17 miles. Start him slow."

But in the darkness of the road ahead he could see Mary's strange white face, keeping pace with him. He could hear her saying:

"Oh, Clint, if you love me, please hurry."

He wished now that he had taken time to tell her that he was riding Silver — Mary would have trusted Silver. The steaming smell of sweat rose to his nostrils. Clint put a hand on Silver's neck and it came off dripping. . . . Easy. No horse could stand to run so far.

Riding down to the Barlow place at a jog, that morning, the distance hadn't seemed far. But now against his own will Clint was urging Silver. The canyon curled on eternally, aimlessly, and it seemed an hour ago that he had left Mary. Silver's hoofs rattled through another crossing of dry stream bed, and a shoulder of the hill gave way to show a point of light through the darkness ahead.

The light grew in size. Then Clint was off, hammering at the kitchen door.

"It's Clint—Clint Dailey."

A lamp moved inside the house with a maddening slowness. Finally the back door opened, framing Ed Barlow with his nightshirt tucked into the waist of his trousers. Ed wagged his head gravely at what Clint had to say.

"It's Clint, Ma," he called back into the house, over-shoulder, "Mary's time has come."

"Well, my goodness!" said Mrs. Barlow. "Has Teed drove for the doctor?" she called louder to Clint.

"No, Teed's took the car and is gone a couple of hours. I'm riding. You got to hurry, Mrs. Barlow. Mary's left there alone."

"Now, Clint, you just ride on into town and get the doctor back here as soon as you can. Of course I'm hurryin'."

SILVER still breathed heavily, so it hadn't been so long. Swung on into the road, his hoofs beat steadily. His heart was willing to the core. But no animal could stand to run 17 miles on top of a day's long ride. Behind were six years of hard riding when the run of horses lasted only three or four. What was it Teed had said? . . . "Well, if you still want him, Clint, I'm through."

"All horse, all heart," Clint said. "Teed never knew."

Past Nine-Mile Corral, Clint heard the click of a loosened shoe. Left hindhoof. In the rocks of the next crossing Silver lost it. Clint heard the

iron strike off into the boulders along the road's edge. But the canyon was finally breaking, melting into the flat flow of valley land. Clint slowed Silver to a trot, a little breathing spell, and then he was going on.

Alkali dust rose under hoof and mingled with the sweaty flesh smell. The dust hung fine as powder along the flat road behind, a long, grey snake in the starlight. The alkali strip was five miles from town. Silver's legs were no longer under him, the way a cowhorse runs. His stride was driving, dogged, labored. But his great heart still swelled and beat, carrying him on.

Barbed wire fences began to line the road. From a distance came the steady pound of a pumping plant, throwing up water to irrigate the fields of alfalfa that edged the town of Baker. The road turned. Houses rose up and lined it.

Doc Shaw lived in rooms above his office a block and a half down street from here. The doctor kept his car in a vacant shed of the livery stable just around the corner, and Clint said:

"It's all right now, Silver, if you want to quit. It's all right, boy."

He put a hand on the horse's mane. He could feel the shakiness in Silver's stride, slowing to turn into the stable. A stableboy was coming with a lantern.

"Get Doc Shaw's car out," Clint said. "Then rub down the horse. Blanket him. Lead him till he's dry, and no grain before tomorrow morning."

But the words lumped in his throat so that he had to repeat them. Silver's head rubbed against his elbow.

DOC SHAW came out of the other room and stood in the doorway behind Mrs. Barlow, taking off his gold-rimmed spectacles to wipe the lens, beaming kindly.

"I recollect several other occasions when the stork and I have run a mighty close race," he said. "But Mary's come through fine, Clint."

Clint stood beside the livingroom table, the light of a lamp set there striking up across his dark, sunburned face. He moved a little, nodded, but he didn't try to speak. His eyes followed Mrs. Barlow as she came toward him and held up the little bundle in her arms for him to see.

"Your daughter, Clint. Beautiful baby, ain't she?"

Clint put out one blunt, brown finger just to touch the silky, new-born down of the baby's hair.

"Reckon you have a name all picked out for her?" suggested Mrs. Barlow.

Clint nodded. "Silver," he said. "Her name is Silver Dailey."



"Must be a seed catalog."

Longer Life For Fence Posts

A short summary of the bluestone and coal tar treatments for wood

by H. J. HARGRAVE

EXPERIMENTS at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, that have been conducted during the past 20 years indicate that it is sound business to treat fence posts with either bluestone or coal tar, depending upon the kind of post.

Bluestone, otherwise known as copper sulphate, is a satisfactory treatment for green poplars and willows as well as other green woods. Commercial bluestone is available through hardware dealers and costs about 15 cents per pound today. It is recommended that a saturated solution of bluestone be used and this requires 2½ to 3 pounds of bluestone per gallon of water.

A concrete vat should be constructed in an excavation in the ground. One that is 4 feet wide, 4 to 6 feet in length and 3½ feet deep with 4-inch walls will be suitable to handle 150 to 200 posts depending on their size. Wooden barrels may be used for a few posts, but the bluestone solution which rapidly corrodes metals will soon damage the barrel hoops. Fill the vat with sufficient concentrated bluestone solution so that the butt ends of the posts will be standing in 2½ to 3 feet of it.

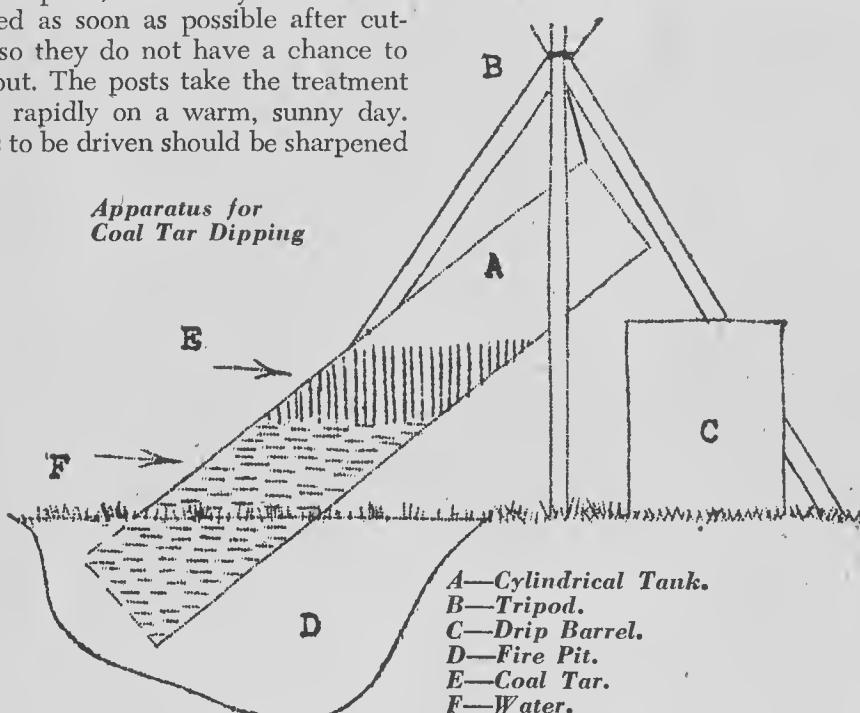
Early spring is the best time to cut poplar posts, and they should be treated as soon as possible after cutting so they do not have a chance to dry out. The posts take the treatment more rapidly on a warm, sunny day. Posts to be driven should be sharpened

per cent of the original posts still sound. Other similar fences in the area adjacent to the Cypress Hills, built as early as 1905, today retain the major portion of the original bluestoned poplar posts—after 43 years. Untreated poplars rot off completely in 2 to 4 years.

THE coal tar treatment is best for dry cedar or tamarac posts, but it can be successfully used on any kind of dry post. The tar has to be applied at a high temperature, otherwise it is too thick and sticky to use. Posts should be dry and well seasoned, with all bark removed from the butt ends.

A discarded hot water tank with one end removed is handy for the coal tar dipping. It is suspended at an angle of 45 degrees over a fire pit. A tripod of old pipes may be used to suspend it or one end of the tank may rest on an empty 30-gallon drum into which the posts can drip briefly after being removed from the hot dip.

Fill the tank two-thirds full of a 50-50 mixture of coal tar and water. Heat this mixture until it foams violently, then dip the butt ends of the posts into it one at a time, making sure treatment extends 6 inches above the future ground level at which the post will be set. If the post will be set two feet



before treating, and the bark should be peeled from that portion which will be below ground on all posts. In addition, a strip of bark should be removed from the entire length of the post. The posts are placed on end in the vat with the sharpened or butt ends down.

Under favorable conditions, treatment will be completed in 6 to 12 hours. The progress of the treatment can be noted by watching the blue color rise along the peeled strip. As soon as the color reaches the top of the post, treatment is complete and the posts may be stacked ready for use.

While this treatment is primarily suited to green posts, it has also been used successfully on dry cedars. Such cedars should have the butt ends soaked in concentrated bluestone solution for a prolonged period of two weeks or more.

Fences constructed with bluestoned poplars in 1928 at Manyberries are still giving good service with over 90

deep, the bottom two and one-half feet should be dipped in the tar. This treatment coats the surface of the post with a thin layer of tar that makes it impervious to the penetration of rot.

Care is necessary in adding more tar or water as violent boiling will occur if these ingredients are poured into the hot foaming mixture.

A 45-gallon drum of coal tar costs approximately \$35 today and can be purchased through hardware or oil dealers. This quantity is sufficient to treat 1,000 to 1,200 split cedars depending upon their size.

At Manyberries the coal tar treatment used on cedar and tamarac posts has considerably more than doubled the normal life of such posts. Three-quarters of the tarred posts that have been in the ground for the past 15 to 20 years are still sound. Other preservations may also be used, but results at Manyberries indicate that coal tar will give better protection.

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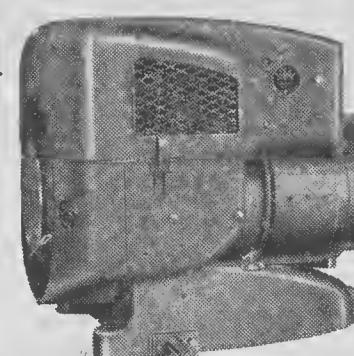
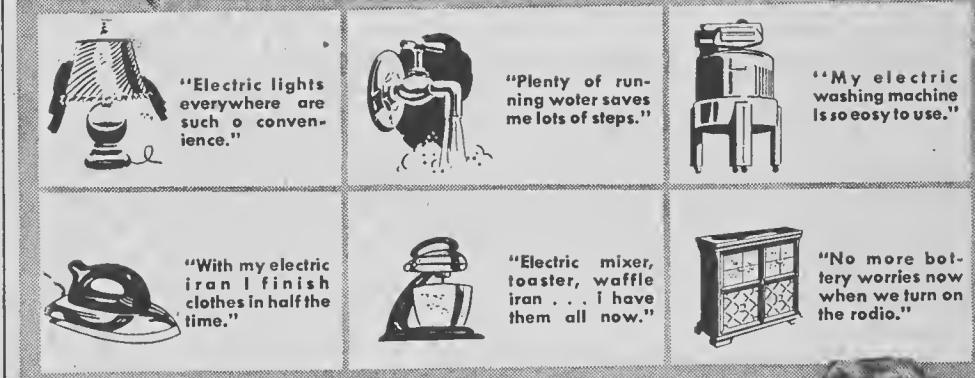
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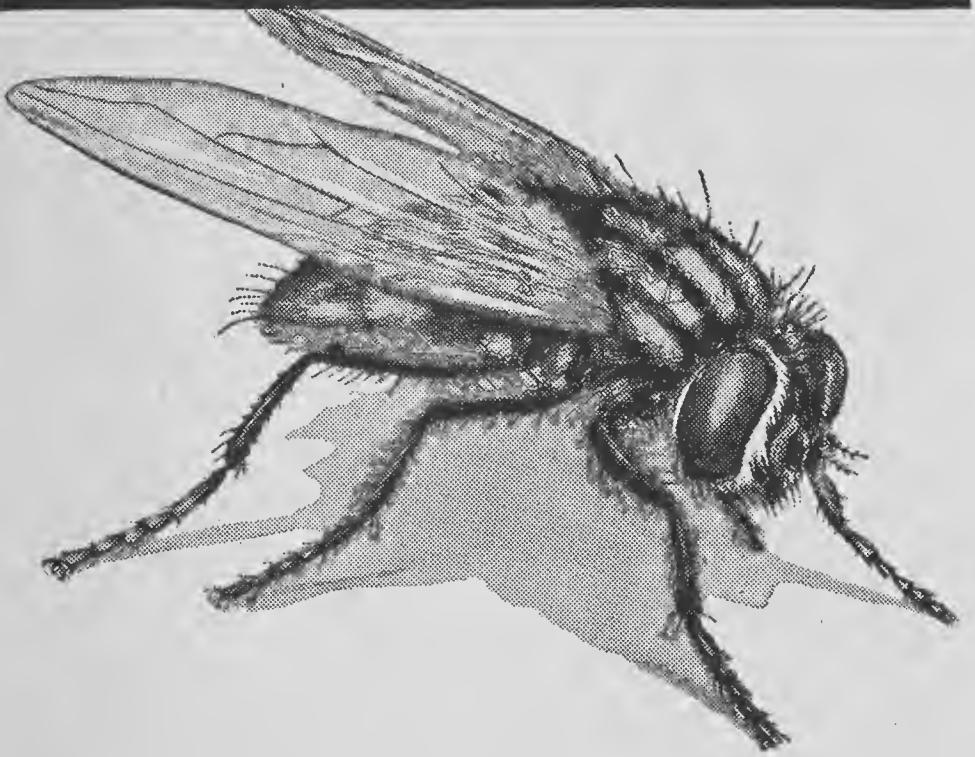
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MOISTURE NOT SAVED IS MONEY LOST

Continued from page 13

below 21 bushels per acre, while in four years it was below 25, in six years above 25 and in two years above 30 bushels per acre.

The value of conserved moisture is illustrated by the crop of 1945, when only 2.47 inches of rain fell in the growing period, but the yield averaged 27 bushels per acre. This resulted from the conservation of moisture from the previous year when 8.7 inches of rain fell and the yield was 30.5 bushels. By comparison, 1938, with eight inches of rainfall, gave a yield of 21.9 bushels per acre, but it followed a rainfall of only 2.02 inches in 1937.

The cost of conserving additional moisture varies slightly from year to year, but averages approximately 50 cents per acre per inch, up to about seven inches. The average summerfallow contains about five inches of available water, capable of producing approximately 15 bushels of wheat per acre. By comparison, summerfallow containing about seven inches of available water, at an increased cost of a dollar per acre, is capable of producing, under average conditions, about 29 bushels per acre. This means that the increased per acre cost of conserving an additional two inches of available moisture through cultural methods, would amount to 3.4 cents per bushel of total crop, or 7.6 cents per bushel on increased yield. It also means that if a farmer of this district now shows a net return of \$6 per acre, he could, by conserving an additional two inches of available moisture, increase his net return to well over \$20 per acre.

Experience proves that conservation and utilization of available moisture are very closely linked with weed control. Even a very light growth of weeds or volunteer grain (a very serious weed on summerfallow), from the time the crop is taken off until the crop is seeded again after summerfallow (about 20 months), may seriously reduce the amount of moisture which can be conserved.

DIFFERENT soil types will hold different quantities of water. Sandy soil, moist to a depth of four feet, will hold four inches of water available to the crop; a loam, moist to the same depth will hold five to six inches of water; a heavy clay seven to eight inches. The depth of root penetration of all cereal crops, provided moisture is continuous will reach four feet.

One can estimate the available moisture conserved in the soil very closely by digging to a depth of four feet at three or four places on gently sloping, or level, well-drained area. It is worth noting that if the depth of continuous moisture at seeding time is less than 26 inches in clay soil, the farmer stands less than a 50-50 chance of growing a paying crop that year. A close guide for arriving at the amount of available water, when the soil is moist to capacity, is to multiply the depth of continuous moist soil in inches by .10 for sandy soil, by .12 for loam, and by .15 for clay. Thus, 36 inches of continuous moist clay soil (36x.15) would mean 5.4 inches of available moisture.

How to utilize available moisture is another problem. It has been established that under field conditions, with no competition whatever from weeds, a little over 1,300 pounds of water is required to produce one pound of wheat. Where there is a general infestation of wild oats, one pound of wheat requires 2,776 pounds of water; with a similar infestation of mustard, 2,469 pounds; stinkweed, 2,298 pounds; and Russian thistle, 4,938 pounds. For the past 10 years we have been taking numerous moisture tests every year on fields throughout our district, and it is not unusual for us to find that a field, which might appear to be a fairly good summerfallow, actually contains less water than it did the fall before. Our own fields which we use for check purposes often contain six to eight inches more water than during the previous fall. We have quite often found stubble fields that contain more water than fields of summerfallow on the same farm. Our own fallow fields usually contain from four to eight inches more water than our stubble fields.

My view is that approximately half of our available moisture, which could be economically conserved and utilized, is being completely wasted through inefficient tillage methods and cultural practices. As a check against this opinion, let us remember that in western Canada today, using an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, 3,146 pounds of water are required to produce a pound of wheat. Our own experience at Radville, over a 10-year period averaging 25.93 bushels per acre, has been that it required an average of 1,820 pounds of water to produce a pound of wheat.

NOW that we have established the fact that the available moisture can be used to better advantage than it is now being used to produce increased yields, it is necessary for us to decide on the ways and means of conserving this extra moisture. There are simple ways of attaining this objective, and any individual farmer can devise and plan a system of his own to give the desired results, if he always keeps in mind the one main objective of conserving all available moisture. In our experience it pretty well all boils down to the method and care of our summerfallow. We have been trying for 20 years or more to get that word "summer" taken out and use just plain fallow. The reason is that the fallow season should actually start immediately after the crop is taken off, since we know from numerous tests that a heavy growth of weeds or volunteer grain can, and often does, take out of our land as much as two to four inches of available moisture.

Incidentally, records show that there is nothing to be gained by working fallow in the fall, if the stubble is clean and has no growth of weeds or volunteer grain. What is important is that a mulch be formed on fallow just as early as it is practicable to get on the land in the spring, regardless of weed growth. The most important reason for this is that the average severe frost in western Canada, which results in expansion or heaving, creates a porous condition in an otherwise impervious or near-waterproof sub-soil. By mulching very early in the spring, preferably with the one-way disc, we find that we can preserve this porous condition



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in the sub-soil, so that heavy rains during the coming season will penetrate more readily, be absorbed to a greater extent, and reduce run-off considerably. Another reason for early mulching is that moisture lost through evaporation and early weed growth is very high in comparison with May rainfall.

The only suggestion or recommendation I have regarding tillage methods on fallow after the spring operation is that the work be planned so that nothing else interferes with it; and that implements be chosen at all times with the object of conserving every particle of crop residue and available trash. A good trash cover cuts down considerably on evaporation as well as wind or water erosion.

We find that a speed of much over three and one-half miles per hour gives a one-way disc a tendency to pulverize the soil too much. This is very bad from a wind-and-water erosion-control standpoint. High speed also tends to cover or otherwise destroy the trash cover. In our experience ordinary duckfoot cultivators with 10 to 14-inch shovels do very good work up to four and one-half miles per hour. New-type cultivators with 10, 12 or 14-foot straight blades, or five, six or seven-foot duckfoot shovels will do very good work up to six or seven miles per hour. We do not recommend the ordinary disc harrow for fallow work at any speed.

THE proper depth of operation is the shallowest depth at which good, clean work can be accomplished, varying somewhat on both sides of the four-inch depth, depending on individual farm conditions.

Where the amount of water is the same in stubble as in fallow, provided weed infestation and other conditions remain the same, the yield should be the same. The only reason under the sun that we have to summerfallow in the drier parts of western Canada is to store up sufficient water in the fallowed land to secure a crop the following year. Some farmers say they fallow to control weeds, but actually, in our part of western Canada, we have no particular weed problem, as compared with those to be met with in other parts of the world. Other farmers believe they fallow to build up plant food, or to give their land a rest, but the most reliable soil specialists tell us that there has been enough plant food lost through inefficient cultural practices and tillage methods in western Canada in the last 40 years to grow good crops for the next 100 years. Still other farmers fallow, but they don't seem to know why.

The fact that our long-term average yield is only 12 bushels to the acre for this district and only 15 bushels for the whole of Saskatchewan proves conclusively to me that a great percentage of our farmers have not the slightest idea of what their main objective is when they take out of production approximately 20 million of our total cultivated acres in western Canada each year. It may help us to remember why we have to summerfallow, to point out that our long-term average rainfall during April, May, June and July would only need to be a little more than two inches greater than it actually is, to render quite unnecessary millions of acres of fallow land in western Canada.

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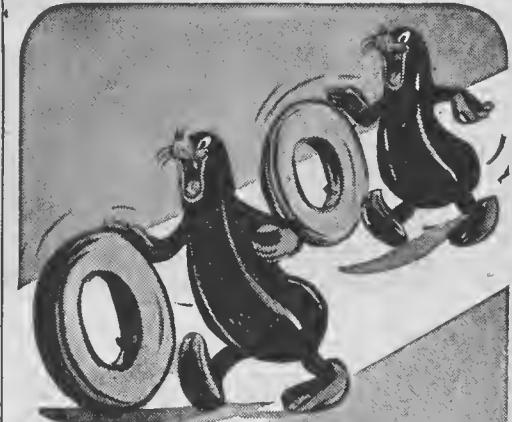
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RETAIL PRICES

Continued from page 8

Massachusetts fishing towns retailed halibut as low as 39 cents but corn belt cities priced it from 49 cents to 59 cents.

SO much for meat acknowledged to be higher in the States. Comparative bread prices are hard to get. In western Canada's economic evolution the city bakeries have cut the market out from under country bakeries to a very large extent. Because of mass production they can deliver to rural retailers cheaper than the latter can make it. The Americans have gone a step further. Not only do they wrap every loaf in waxed paper, but it is sliced before wrapping. In many American grocery stores it is impossible to find anything but sliced bread on the shelves for which they charge 15 cents for a 16-ounce loaf.

On the Canadian side of the line self-service stores were selling two loaves for that price. But that also is no measure of the price of bread, for, as the parliamentary investigating committee at Ottawa discloses, there is some sleight of hand being practised in Canada in bread retailing. From the standpoint of the farmer's wife who still makes her own bread, the best test price is the price of flour, \$7.79 for 100 pounds in the heart of the American spring wheat belt; \$4.75 for 98 pounds in the province which gave its name to No. 1 Hard. The comparison should look that way for the Canadian wheat grower is bonusing the domestic consumer.

Here follows a table of prices, collected in the Red River Valley, of some leading groceries:

	U.S. Prices	Can. Prices
Coffee (per lb.)	55c	63c
Tea (per lb.)	61c	\$1.05
Canned peaches	22c	26c
Canned plums	18c	19c
Canned pears	29c	39c
Canned apricots	31c	32c
Canned peas	20c	20c
Canned green beans	25c	18c
Canned wax beans	31c	16c
Dried peas (per lb.)	18c	15c
Dried beans (per lb.)	23c	16c
Prunes (per lb.)	29c	18c
Raisins (per lb.)	18c	21c
Potatoes (10 lbs.)	52c	39c
Sugar (10 lbs.)	95c	95c
Cheddar cheese (lb.)	65c	53c
Oatmeal (3 lbs.)	37c	28c
Corn flakes	15c	20c
Laundry soap	9c	7c
Lifebuoy soap	10c	9c
Lux Toilet soap	12c	9c
Soap flakes (Lux)	38c	32c
Dreft	34c	32c
Laundry starch	13c	17c

BECAUSE of the current oleo squabble on both sides of the line, no retail price has been so much under fire as that on butter. At one time last winter New York butter prices went to over a dollar a pound. By March 11 the top advertised price came out of Portsmouth, Ohio, where it was selling for 89 cents. A fair average price seemed to be about 78 cents although some American butter was sold as low as the Canadian ceiling price of 73

cents. On this side of the line Maritimers charged right up to the ceiling, but prairie consumers could get it slightly under 70 cents.

Half a dollar a dozen was the average Canadian retail price on Grade A eggs, Victoria, B.C. getting them as low as 46 cents and Fort William as high as 53 cents. For a comparable grade American prices were a nickel a dozen higher with much greater variation between localities than in Canada.

The land of cotton should show lower prices on work clothing. Sure enough, bib overalls priced \$4.25 in Canada could be had in Dakota for \$2.69 but the situation was reversed in comparing prices on women's house dresses. Men's work boots selling from \$5 to \$7 seemed to be as good as those selling for one to three dollars more below the line. The comparison on women's house shoes showed no significant difference.

THE grocery list will make you think it is almost as expensive to live in Canada as it is in the U.S. Now let's look at some of the purchases made by the men of the family.

Farm implements come first to mind. Here is the policy which seems to have been adopted by most implement firms since November, 1947. In both Canada and the U.S., the retail price is the factory price plus freight, and, where applicable, sales tax. Some outfits like John Deere tell you flatly that their Canadian and American factory prices are practically identical. Others tell you that if you weigh the steel in an implement they can make a fairly close guess as to the factory price, regardless of who makes it. Some firms like International Harvester Co. make all their tractors and combines in the U.S., and all their horse-drawn binders, and soon their drills, in Canada, regardless of their destination. Massey-Harris operate in much the same way.

Factory price plus freight! Three times as many implements cross the line coming north than do implements going south. Canadian grain farmers are further away from Hamilton, Toronto and Welland than American grain growers are from their counterpart cities. It's fairly plain that the farmer on the Canadian prairies is paying more for his implements than the competing American farmer. What is more, if you want to know who is bearing the burden of the recent 21 per cent hike in freight rates, sharpen your pencil and pay a little heed to the price of implements.

At the eastern end of the prairie, at least, the Canadian farmer is paying more for the fuel for his tractor. At the American points sampled Diesel fuel averaged 16.8 cents per gallon. Manitoba tractor owners were paying 23.24 cents for the larger Imperial gallon. Work it out on the basis of the same sized gallon and you will see that Canadians were paying 15 per cent more measure for measure.

PERHAPS your farmer has a high compression engine and has to buy high test gas. Grand Forks was paying 30.2 cents for the small gallon while the Winnipeg gas pumps ring the bell at 41.7 cents. By some strange mathematical hocus pocus that works out at exactly the same odds against the Canadian consumer—15 per cent.

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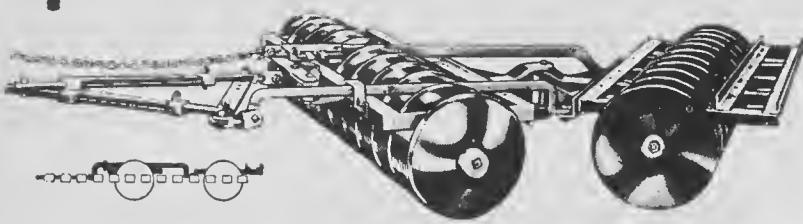
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tribute. Points down stream from Emerson can buy dimension fir from \$95 up, while at, say, Crookston, they will coolly ask you \$133 per thousand. At this same lumber yard spruce boards were just not to be had, but you could take very ordinary pine shiplap at \$136 per thousand, whereas Manitobans could buy spruce shiplap for \$83 at some points.

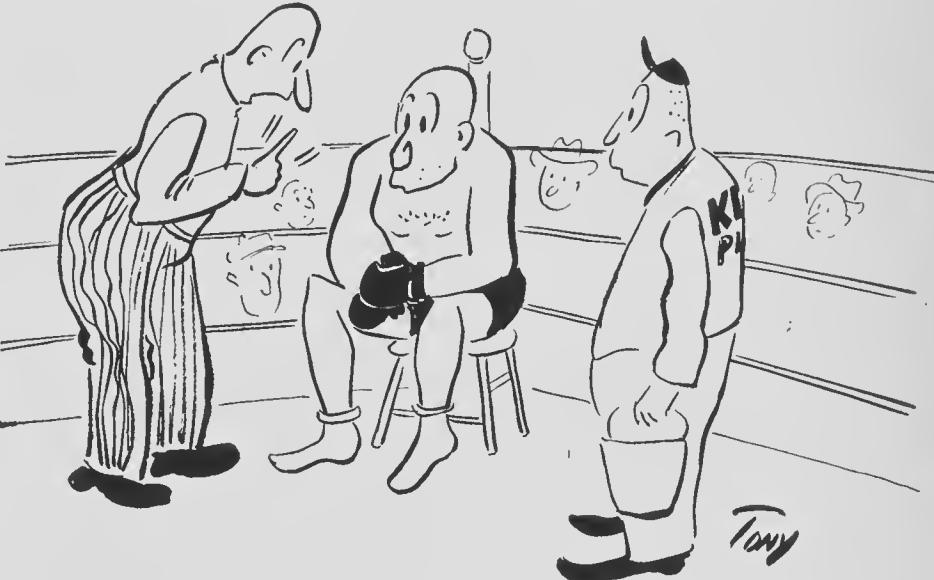
Honors were even on cement, assuming that high test cement is always supplied in both countries to the rural retail trade. But the farmer who has to sell flax at a controlled price was paying \$6.50 for high grade house paint whereas in the land of \$7.00 flax, what was represented to me as top grade house paint could be had for \$4.95.

Someone more informed about the intricacies of the business will have to explain why the Americans want \$7.95 for an 80-rod spool of 14-gauge, 4-point barbed wire, and why the same thing was priced by one Canadian retailer as low as \$5.45. It looks strange when five-foot chicken wire with a

two-inch mesh sold for \$9.50 in Canada as against a quoted price of \$9.00 in North Dakota.

One could go on endlessly in this way with selected items. Many prices were collected which are not included in this list because of the difficulty of finding a fair equivalent on the opposite side of the international border.

But after spending considerable time at this task, one forms the rule-of-thumb opinion that farm costs as a whole are not lower in Canada than in the U.S. If one takes into account the farmer's income as well as his outgo, the American grain and livestock farmer seems infinitely better off. It might be an argument for taking controls off the commodity which the Canadian farmer sells, and allowing him free access to the profitable American market. If it is objected that some measure of control must be maintained in order to prevent inflation, why not then turn attention to control of some of the things which the Canadian farmer must buy?



"He's not only a veteran—but he could use your apartment!"

THE PEACE TOWER

Continued from page 5

goods, but more money to spend. Understand that, if we do cut taxes, there still will not be more plows or wallpaper or butter. All we shall have is more people competing for these goods. Then our 63 cent dollar will be a 45 cent dollar, or if it got worse, maybe a 35 cent dollar. If that is kept up, we would ultimately have the Shanghai dollar, which would keep an astronomer busy all his time trying to figure out how much, or how little, said dollar was worth.

Now I am not saying that this is the whole argument, or that what the government does is the right thing to do. I merely say that at this moment, the government does not want to cut income tax, nor remove other visible and invisible but otherwise odious taxes.

I come now to the more practical side of politics. As you know, a government does not get elected on the roads it has built, but those it is promising to build. So it is saving all its good news for the 1949 budget.

In that year of grace, we shall either be having an election, or one will be in early prospect. Thus we shall see the Liberals turning out a Christmas Tree budget, with presents on it for everybody.

This year 1948 therefore, has turned into a hiatus. So many important things are ahead of us, that it doesn't much matter whether we holler or

whether we just curl up and go to sleep. There is no amount of shouting any farmer can do that will make his August wheat crop come in June, and a man cannot expect to put radish seeds in the ground one day, and eat the big red radishes the next. Therefore, there is nothing the legislators here can do that will hasten events.

L IKELY to help the Liberals, or at least clear the air, are such things as the three by-elections, the Liberal convention, the provincial elections, and the selection of a new president in the United States. Add to that, another harvest in Europe, and the steady flow of ERP goods.

The Finance Minister about to sit down and make out his budget in 1949 might have a vastly different set of economic tools to work with, and his government might be in a very different position to what it is now.

This year 1948 is going to be a very interesting year, and from what I can see, an historical year. It looked as if 1945, with the war ending, and with a general election (to say nothing of several provincial elections) would work great and lasting changes. But with Mackenzie King at the helm, nothing much did happen after all. It never does with the sapient septuagenarian at the helm.

Now 1949 is just around the corner, in the parliamentary sense. This year, we mark time. Next year, we make history.

Big-Boy

The story of a captive hummingbird on a central Alberta farm

by JEAN SUTHERLAND

AKINDLY rhubarb, warding off the ardent August sun, cast its shade over a bedraggled little lump of still, green feathers. Inside the rumpled facade of feathers was Big-Boy, unconcerned with anything except the need of a long rest. An arduous trip across the skyways on too little fare had sapped him of energy; now, he was utterly fagged, and not even when our discovery of him abruptly shattered his solitude did he show much concern.

Big-Boy was carried to the house and there shrank to seemingly even smaller proportions within the confines of a cardboard shoe-box. Had it contained the Hope diamond, I doubt if a shoe-box could have attracted more awed inspection than did this one within the next few hours.

If you extend your little finger out straight, you may be able to imagine Big-Boy perched upon the middle joint, with the length of his body, slender beak comprising nearly one-third of the span, about concealing your finger from tip to palm. Chances are, your finger would come out the longer. That was about the size of him, like a baby bird that had never matured, although lacking its homely characteristics. For a beak, he was equipped with a veritable darning needle, slim and long, and almost consistently slender for its whole length.

As we leaned over the box, intent on our find, the tiny mite made the slightest movement; if held, swallowed up in the palm of the hand, the pygmy pulsing of the tiny heart could be felt. So, there was still life in him, to our relief.

NEXT morning, anxious to see him get on with his race against Old Man Winter, we took him out to the garden.

He did not seem equal to the struggle, now. Finding himself companion to marigolds, and gently steaming earth, the sun warm and glinting on his feathers, he fluttered and wobbled feebly for a few feet, although not with much enthusiasm. Back to the house he went.

There was no honey to be had for him; we mixed sugar and water and heated it to a pale, thin syrup. When it cooled, a drop was caught on the end of a straw and held out enticingly near the still beak. Quite soon and without much encouragement, Big-Boy sampled the offering, perked up gratifyingly, and from then on we just couldn't seem to compensate his appetite.

That is where his tongue surprised us. That a bird should use its tongue to feed with is perhaps not so unusual, but the size of it! You really must see a hummingbird's tongue to know just how small it is. At first, the drop of nectar simply disappeared, leaving us mystified. Had it perhaps dropped off? I don't know just what we expected of Big-Boy. He did not appear to take the syrup, only held up his beak expectantly. Another drop of syrup disappeared in the same way. We peered closer until we could see (to our amazement) the tiny tongue

of the bird going in and out like a cat's tongue lapping cream, but held straight, like a little sword, and moving so rapidly that it seemed little more than a shadow.

He recovered rapidly, now. Often we heard his wings beating at the walls which imprisoned him. Appetite and energy increased apace. While awaiting a second helping, he would come whirring up to the screen, tilt his beak to the wire, and lick the honey off the fingers of my left hand, while, I suppose, he would keep an eye on that other hand that would soon be bringing on the straw again with a fresh drop of sweetness clinging. What a mammoth appetite for so small a creature!

WE soon discarded the straws and resorted to a small glass vial. Big-Boy could drain the contents of the vial in the lifting of an eyebrow. Here was one character who just didn't credit this sugar rationing deal (August, 1945). Had he been an average sized bird—a robin, let's say—the sugar that he consumed with such alacrity might have reached alarming proportions.

His first escapade came of an evening when the screen was removed for some visitors to see him the better. Zip, out of the box he came, round and round the room with his little engines throbbing. He collided with walls, ceiling, and furniture while all of us stood with uplifted arms and clutched at handfuls of air. Finally, Ruby maneuvered deftly and clasped her fingers over him, much to his chagrin, I suppose. Back in his cell he went; but his case was won. Next morning we freed him in the garden.

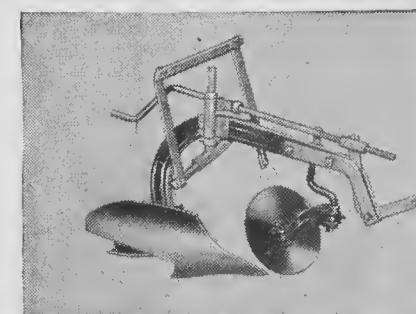
The vivid scarlet-runner blossoms instantly found his attention. He would spend hours darting from flower to scarlet flower, using his weak, tiny legs only occasionally to perch on a dangling tendril for a matter of seconds before he would be off again. He could still be lured for a drink from the vial and might perch briefly on a proffered finger while he enjoyed this welcome appetizer.

He admired shiny objects. A pipe lighter, catching the sun, or shiny jewelry, would bring him in an instant to investigate. Anyone working in the garden for a few minutes might look up to find him beating the air overhead, a gleam of anticipation in those beady, black eyes. To stress the point, he might alight briefly on your head or outstretched hand. Then, hopeful that he had made himself understood, he would follow in your wake to the end of the flower-beds, then turn reluctantly away. He never ventured out of the garden nor did he ever approach the house.

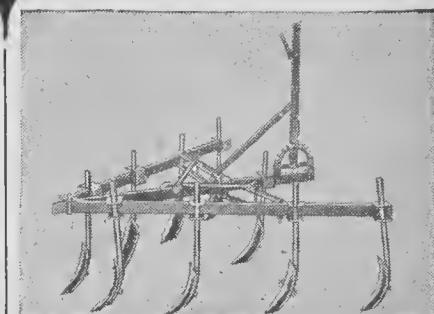
One morning he did not come to greet any of us; we had to conclude that he had left on his winter vacation. That is, we preferred not to think that an unkind fate (such as a hawk with a taste for small birds) had overtaken him. Two summers have fled since then with no return visit from Big-Boy. Perhaps he has found a kinder location where there are plenty of inviting flowers and no cardboard hospitals.

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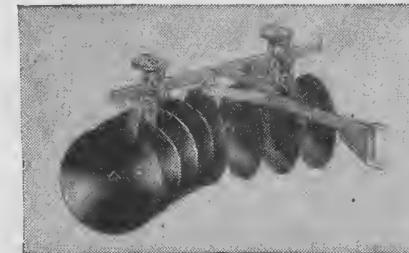
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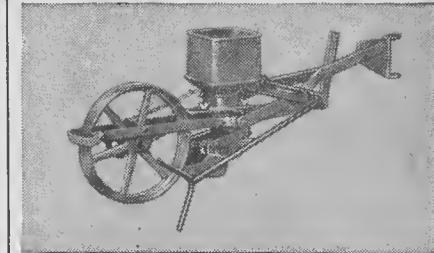
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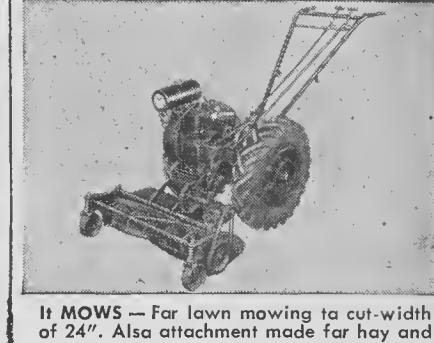
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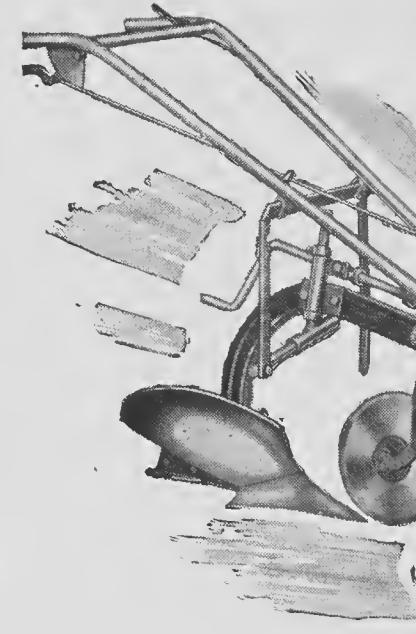
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Confusion Over State Of Israel

An analysis of some ill-founded claims

by WILLSON WOODSIDE

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THE moral, political and military issues in Palestine must by now present an almost impenetrable smoke-screen to the general reader. Let us see if they cannot be clarified somewhat.

First, one must reconsider briefly how the United Nations came to make such a "mess" of the solution which it attempted.

The first step in this mishandling was the failure of the U.N.'s investigating commission to agree on a solution. The majority favored partition; but a minority stood firmly against it. The partition map alone, dividing each of the proposed new states in Palestine into three pieces, should have been enough to discredit such a plan, which presumed that people who could by no means live together politically could nevertheless live together in everyday economic cooperation.

The second and most preposterous U.N. move was the voting of partition without any provision whatsoever for enforcement, in defiance of all the experience of the mandatory, partly because of Zionist propaganda that the British had never been sincere in seeking a solution, that the Arabs were only bluffing in their opposition, and that anyway the Haganah could take care of them.

Almost all serious American correspondents whose reports come to my attention testify that this plan for partition without enforcement was only put through over the warnings of many delegations, by the intensive lobbying of the Americans.

Once partition was voted, the mishandling was due as much to the limitations of the U.N. Charter as to the indecision of American policy. It is vital to realize that the U.N. Assembly can only recommend, and that far from having made a "decision" on the Palestine question which had the binding force of law on its members, it had made only a recommendation which could be implemented by the voluntary action of the members—and the Arab states refused to do this—or enforced by the Security Council.

Yet when the Security Council was called together to take up the growing warfare which the partition recommendation had unleashed in Palestine, the American delegation suddenly declared that the Council would be acting outside the charter if it used its power to enforce partition. It could only use force, they claimed, to deal with a threat to international peace, and to check this threat.

What was going on at that time, the American claim implied, was only a "disturbance" or civil war, inside a territory which had no sovereignty and which was not even under the direct authority of the United Nations, as the League mandate had never been turned into a U.N. trusteeship.

THIS had not been done because Britain, who could have done it by submitting a trusteeship agreement to the Trusteeship Council, did not want to continue to bear the thankless

burden by herself, the United States would not share trusteeship under the Anglo-American Commission Plan—the most promising one offered so far—and the Jews and Arabs wouldn't agree to a continuing trusteeship, both demanding immediate independence.

When the mandate expired on Saturday, May 15, the last legal opportunity of turning Palestine into a U.N. trusteeship passed. Indeed, Arab speakers maintained a filibuster in the U.N. Assembly that day until 6:01 p.m. (one minute past midnight in Palestine) and celebrated when the mandate expired without trusteeship being established.

The situation in Palestine at this moment was that no state existed there, no other country held authority over the territory, and the U.N. held no trusteeship. It was a political vacuum. In this vacuum the Zionists erected a state of their own. It is a state mainly because they say it is and are willing to fight for it. No one else has set it up.

Israel's new foreign minister, Moshe Shertok, says that the U.N. "decision" of last November 29 "conferred statehood on the Jews and Arabs of Palestine and gave them rights which they cannot be forced to renounce." There appears to be little legal basis for this assertion. As I have shown, the U.N. never held Palestine under its trusteeship authority, the Assembly did not make a decision or an award but only a recommendation, and the Americans have declared that the Security Council had not the right to enforce partition.

What the Assembly's recommendation really did was to provide an impetus which could not be, or was not, checked, an impetus which produced a Jewish state on May 16.

SO the Zionists say they have a state. No one gave them this territory. If anyone could do that, it would have to be the Arabs who had lived there two thousand years before the Zionists came, and they certainly have not done so. Of course, the Zionists claim that the country is theirs because their ancestors occupied it long ago, and that they have bought the land they till in Palestine (a very small fraction of the area they claim for their state) from the Arab inhabitants, often at exorbitant prices.

But owning land is not the same thing as controlling a country. Jews own a great deal of property within the boundary of New York City, and through immigration now constitute one-third of the city's population. But any claim that, on this account, they were entitled to take over full political control of, say, the Bronx and Brooklyn, two out of the five boroughs, would not get very far. Yet by their act of proclaiming the State of Israel, the Zionists claim the right to rule over 397,000 Arabs who live within the borders of their state (as against 538,000 Jews; another 100,000 Jews live in Jerusalem, along with 105,000 Arabs, but this was to be put under an international regime).

"Within the borders of Israel"—but what and where are the borders of

Israel? Its foreign minister, speaking before the U.N. Assembly on April 27, declared that "the Jews will accept nothing less than the area decided upon by the Assembly." Yet in the proclamation of the Jewish State of Israel (New York Times, May 15) there is no mention of its borders.

If these borders are those of the U.N. Palestine partition plan, then the Jews are aggressors against the Arab State of Palestine, by seizing Jaffa and Acre. But no one has declared an Arab State of Palestine. So against what, or whom, are the Jews aggressors? At least, it might be said, they are aggressors, equally with the Transjordanians, against the international trusteeship of Jerusalem, in trying to seize that city. But no one has set up the international trusteeship of Jerusalem.

Ah, but—and here we are coming to something—the Arab League states are committing aggression when they attack and invade the new State of Israel, recognized by the U.S., the Soviet bloc and three small U.N. members. That is properly covered by the U.N. Charter, the United States delegates now say, and on that the U.N. should act with full threat of economic and military sanctions—a threat which it has not used to defend Iran, Greece, Korea or Czechoslovakia.

Forty-eight out of fifty-eight U.N. members have not recognized that there is a State of Israel, however. So how can they declare anyone to be an aggressor against it? This is the stand which the British take in maintaining their alliances with Transjordan, Iraq and Egypt.

Now let us leave the sophistry. It is obviously out of practical things that the State of Israel has been created—the very practical act of the Zionists in declaring it a state—and will be sustained and established. It is not at all sure that by the time this process of defending and establishing has run its course the boundaries of Israel will be as recommended in the U.N. partition plan.

What about, for example, those Arab cities of Jaffa and Acre? Their Arab inhabitants have fled; will they ever come back? Will not these quarters be used to house the new Jewish immigration, which is to come in at a planned rate of 125,000 a year, up to a total of a million—according to the new Israeli Minister of Immigration? In the course of the war will not the Zionists have to defend a much more compact and practical boundary line than that of the three-piece U.N. patchwork? And will not the area which they successfully defend become their state?

IT is such simple life-and-death demands of strategy which justify their seizure of Arab Jaffa, cheek-by-jowl with their capital Tel-Aviv; and Arab Acre, just across the bay from their chief port of Haifa. It is the protection of their 100,000 fellow-Jews, and the denial to the Arab League of its only solid and practical base of operations against the heart of their state which governs their effort to seize control of Jerusalem—which, besides, is Zion itself.

Following this same line of practical development, the seizure by the Egyptians of the whole southern area of the Negev (very sparsely populated, though almost wholly by Arab bedouins, but allotted to the Jewish

state under the U.N. plan to provide room for immigration), and seizure by the Syrians and Transjordanians of Jewish-assigned areas in the north-east, could become justification for Jewish seizure of Arab areas in Central Palestine.

Plainly put, what the Zionists can hold and defend in Palestine will become their new state. Their state has a name and a provisional government. It has not yet a territory.

I think this clarifies to a great extent the intensity of the Arab resistance. We have passed beyond the stage where they were forced, by the power of the mandatory, to accept Jewish immigrants as residents of Palestine. Now they are to be forced, by the power of Jewish arms, to accept the alienation of a piece of territory which has been Arab-inhabited for two thousand years, and to allow 400,000 of their people to pass under Jewish rule.

The Zionist may feel that he is "going home" to Palestine, to which he has maintained his attachment through 60 generations, in one of the most remarkable exhibitions of tenacity in human history. But to the Arab he is quite simply an invader, come to seize Arab land.

It is important for us to realize the depth and certainty of the Arab's feelings about this. And it will help also to realize that the Revisionist Party in Palestine, with its military arm Irgun Zvai Leumi, have long claimed all of Transjordan as well as Palestine for the Jewish state, while even the more moderate Zionist Organization of America claimed under the Biltmore Program of May, 1942, a Jewish Commonwealth established in the whole of Palestine.

The Arabs will note the significance of the fact that the relatively moderate new Jewish Government of Israel does not lay down its frontiers in the proclamation of its existence. Could it, in face of the demands and aspirations of its youthful fighters, and especially of its extremists, accept the U.N. plan borders, renouncing the city of Zion and the rest of Palestine, not to speak of Transjordan?

I have on my desk before me a pamphlet handed out at the U.N. only a few months ago by a "progressive" American Zionist organization which demands: "Open the gates of Palestine! In one year the provisional government of the Jewish Republic will bring to Palestine one million of our people, and will lay the foundation for millions more to return to the Homeland in the years to come!" Arabs can read too. They know that these millions cannot be accommodated within the partitioned area assigned to the Zionists under the U.N. plan. They have heard the talk and read the pamphlets about accepting this partitioned area as a "bridge-head" for future expansion.

MY reason for putting the case in these plain terms is so that we will understand the Arab position, and not underestimate the probability that the Arab world will maintain the fight against what it terms an invader, will never accept the stigma of being an "aggressor" itself, in trying to defend Arab lands, and will answer with bitter and enduring hostility any action by the United States to send arms to the Jewish state and

thus effectively back it against the Arab world.

Anyone who wishes to confirm this on far greater authority than mine should read the fascinating and authentic description of the Arab world as it really is today, and not as it is fancied from movies or romantic travelogues, given in Freya Stark's account of her wartime work and travels in the Middle East, "East is West" (Musson \$4.00).

Certainly it is one possible policy for the Americans to back the State of Israel to the hilt with arms and diplomacy. If followed through consistently, it is entirely possible that the Zionists could conquer and hold most of Palestine and Transjordan and build up a strong, and for the near future, unassailable modern industrial state there.

But such a policy would speed the consolidation and modernization of the Arab world as nothing else could do. It would assure the hostility of this world towards the United States, (and its oil concessions in the Middle East). It would drive a rankling wedge between the Americans and the British, who have a deeper under-

standing of the Middle East and a natural affinity to the independent-minded Arab, and resent the accusations and the terroristic attacks which the Zionists have turned against them, the architects and protectors of the National Home.

The Jewish state, too, would lose its natural market in the Arab world. It would find it very difficult to make its economy, always heavily subsidized by Zionists abroad, a self-sustaining one. Established by force, this state can only be maintained by force, against the will of the Arabs who border it on three sides and will always greatly outnumber it.

How it is possible to return to co-operation, the only basis on which the two peoples can live together in peace, and one which could have been so fruitful to both, is not so easy to see any more. The tragedy is that, at a time when more and more people are seeing that only wider unity and co-operation can save civilization, both of these peoples who had so little of the virus of nationalism in them have been infected with its most extreme and exclusive form.

The Scottish Highland Show

Organized 124 years ago, the famous Scottish event has had a memorable history

THE premier agricultural show in Scotland is the "Highland" conducted annually by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Organized 124 years ago, it will be held this year at Inverness, June 22-25.

The last time the Highland was held at Inverness was in 1932, and the librarian to the Society has recently reviewed, in "Farming News," some of the early history of the show.

The first time the Highland show was held at Inverness was in 1831, when the event was regarded as a success, and there was comment on "the very flattering result which attended the great exhibition." The gate realized a total of £71/13/6. A full list of premiums was offered for the Highland breed of cattle, but aside from this breed there would appear to have been comparatively few competitive entries. There were no entries of Aberdeenshire horned cattle, two entries of Polled Angus, and three exhibitors of Galloways. Only two Short-horn cows were shown. Three entire horses competed in the open class, and eight in the class confined to the highlands. There were few sheep. The reason for small exhibits was given as the diffidence of local breeders, who expected strong competition from a distance.

This first Inverness show was a memorable event. A steam yacht was chartered to carry the directors from Newhaven to Aberdeen, and in mid-afternoon, in spite of the difficulties of travel in those days, 300 men sat down to dine, in what must be regarded as a memorable celebration of the historic event. There seems to have been no printed toast list and there is no detailed record of the event. The Society librarian suggests that if the toast list was as long as that of the dinner at the second Inverness show in 1839, it carried 41 toasts and lasted from 3:30 in the afternoon until nearly the same time the following morning. A total of

41 toasts with replies of considerable length were offered, with most of the items introduced by music. The 1839 dinner would provide occasion for enthusiastic toasts to the young Queen Victoria and her consort. It is reported that "the Inverness press reported the speakers or the so-called important ones in extenso, using up enough newsprint to publish an important daily in these times of restricted paper supplies."

The chairman remained on the job from 3:30 in the afternoon until 11:00 p.m. when it is recorded that MacDonald of Staffa, doubtless a rugged individual of great capacity, took over.

This second Inverness show drew £211/1/6 at the gate, almost three times the amount secured eight years earlier. At this great dinner, 800 guests attended and it was held in a specially constructed pavilion. Much admiration was accorded to the "new illuminant," which was coal gas.

By 1846, which incidentally is also memorable for the repeal of the Corn Laws, the total number of stock entered in the Highland show, which was the third time at Inverness, was 1,006, a number exceeded only once before. Gate receipts had risen to £254/11/6. Aberdeenshire horned cattle were losing in popularity and the polled breeds were gaining. Sheep classes were not very well filled but roads were improving.

By comparison, the last show held at Inverness, which was in 1932, took in at the gates £6,153; there were 38,619 admissions over four days, and total entries in 17 sections of the show were 6,491, including such products, in addition to livestock, as eggs, honey, wool, rural industries, horseshoeing, and stock judging. It has been suggested that the total entries for the four days in 1932 may easily be exceeded this year, on the day when Their Majesties will spend several hours "in the show yard."

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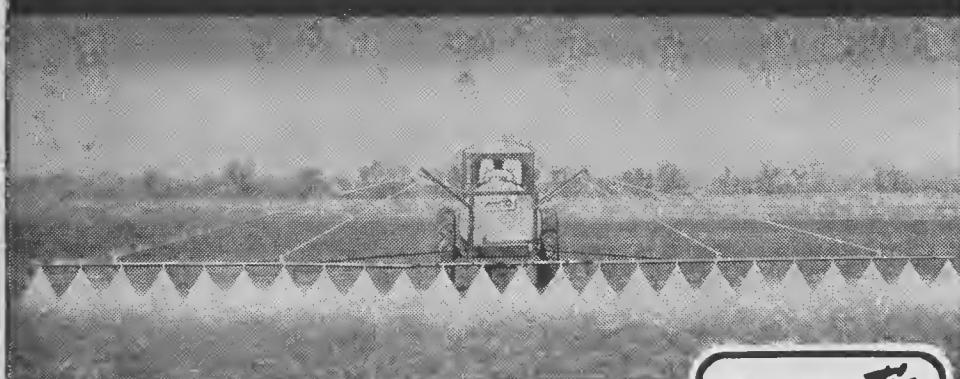


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House Moving

The modern house mover carries out in jig time undertakings which would have been formidable indeed before mechanization

by MRS. S. E. WARREN

HOUSE moving—not in the sense of a family moving from one house to another, but of moving a house from one site to another perhaps 50 to 100 miles distant—has become a very common occurrence. This movement seems to have reached a peak during the past two years and nowhere does it happen more often than in irrigated areas, particularly newly irrigated districts. There are two main reasons for this.

First is the extreme difficulty of securing suitable materials to build new houses, not to mention the prohibitive prices of such materials and the high cost of skilled labor. The second reason is the greatly increased demand for housing in irrigated districts where every quarter-section has at least one family, and often two, residing. Many, many houses have in past years been moved from ghost mining towns to these irrigated areas.

Town dwellers for the most part used to prefer to build new houses, but

With the introduction of these improvements, enterprising owners of good, heavy trucks have obtained additional equipment whereby a house can be set on the running gear of the truck, with timbers or planks supported in the rear on a pair of trailers. Thus the truck, with house loaded on, travels easily along the highway at a rate of about 30 miles an hour, turning the road corners neatly and smoothly. The owner of the truck charges a certain flat rate per hour, and the cost is thus moderate as a rule.

One of the earliest and busiest of these new moving-trucks in Alberta was the property of the late J. A. Reck of Iron Springs and Picture Butte. During the late 1920's after the Chinook Mine was closed a great many houses from the town of Commerce were moved by him to the newly-settled irrigated quarter-sections of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. Many also were brought to the town of Picture Butte, as were



An experimental plot at the University of Saskatchewan being plowed by a two-way plow to eliminate dead furrows.

now they can no longer be choosers, and all kinds of old dwellings (many of them dilapidated and desolate-looking from standing unoccupied and uncared-for so long on some dried-out farm or ghost hamlet) are being brought into the towns and put down on privately-owned lots. They are then set on a good concrete basement, and remodelled and done over inside and out. A lot of work, time, and money is needed for this, but it does not compare with the cost of a new building constructed of lumber that is almost sure to be green. And the results are often most pleasing both in appearance and satisfaction to the owner.

HOUSE-MOVING was an event that usually took a long time 25 years ago and cost plenty. Two or three hundred dollars was not considered an excessive price for moving a good-sized house, say 10, 15, or 20 miles. Only a few professionals had moving trucks. They ran on heavy steel wheels as against the rubber tires now in use on trucks and trailers. The vibration of the wheels was much greater and the speed was much less. Heavy screw-jacks were used to raise the house, a job that took two men prying down with all their strength on a crowbar. Now the hydraulic jack does all the work at a touch.

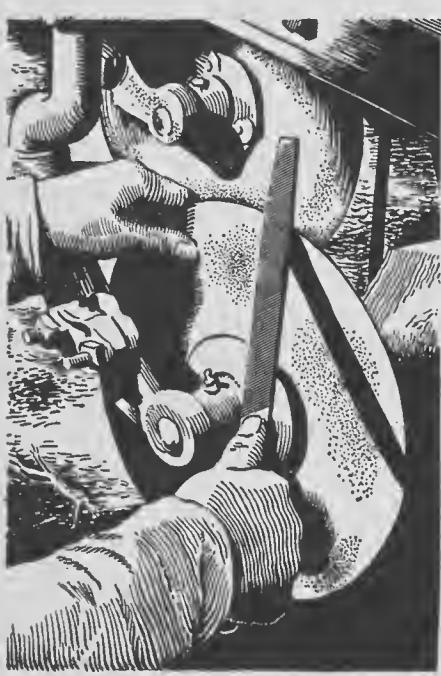
buildings of all kinds, at a later date, from Coalhurst—the dry-land towns of Monarch, Nobleford, and Carmangay furnishing a few. On a few occasions Mr. Reck brought buildings in from as far as Suffield and Allerton.

With so many houses being moved, a few were bound to be wrecked from time to time, but most came through in good shape. I recall one tragic house-moving when a large house was being moved from Carmangay. The man in charge of the work, a capable and popular veteran of World War I, was electrocuted instantly when they touched a high tension wire.

THE year 1947 was a peak year for house-moving in the Vauxhall district. Buildings moved include those for school and church use as well as private dwellings, and in many cases were brought long distances. These old houses have certainly been a God-send to the town and environs of Vauxhall where housing was a real problem even before the veterans and their wives came back to settle down.

As I watch these moving houses come in sight, pass by, and disappear from vision, all in a few seconds, I often think of a house-moving away

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back in the spring of 1922. At that time I was a passenger in the house on its five-mile journey. I can easily imagine how it would appear to the youngsters growing up today.

It was a seven-room house, 24 by 24 feet, with an upstairs and a high-pitched roof. On account of the high cost of getting a moving-truck, it was decided to move the house on "skids" if a good fall of soft snow should come during the month of April. The house had no basement, but was built on heavy 12-inch square timbers as foundation. In preparation for the moving it had been raised on top of two heavy square timbers which would serve as skids, acting like sleigh runners. Using heavy planks, these were strongly bolted to the house. Several neighbors with heavy work horses had already been hired in advance to help with the actual moving.

Then on the night of April 20 came a gentle, deep snowfall, about nine inches in depth. The neighbors arrived with their teams and a start was made early in the day before the sun could do much melting. All the china and glass-ware had already been taken from shelves and cabinets, and carefully wrapped in sheets and blankets in the middle of the beds. Everything loose was taken off the shelves. Cabinets and cupboards were all stuffed with clean rags, small cushions, and paper to keep medicine and cooking supplies in bottles from breaking. There had been some discussion about the safety of leaving a fire burning, even though the chimney was of brick. But the man of the house decided in favor of a fire.

"You can have the dinner cooked by the time we get there," he said. Forthwith I put a beef roast in the oven.

THERE were 12 horses in all, big powerful animals, six on each skid. While the horses were well-broken and the drivers all skilful, they made a false start at first—were not able to budge the building. Then the men remembered the dry ground on which the skids rested. They raised the big timbers, and laid planks underneath, with short pieces of heavy iron pipe as rollers between the skids and the planks. Now they started off again, and with a great heave moved out on the snow-covered prairie.

The route we followed lay over virgin prairie, mostly level except for a couple of long sloping depressions. However we passed over these without a jar and moved along fairly rapidly, considering everything. The only jar we felt inside the house was when our right front corner struck a farmer's corner brace-post when we made a turn. The post was sheared off as with a scythe. This jar shook an empty bread-pan off the top of the range oven, and it slid to the floor with a bang.

The journey took about two hours, and during that time the children enjoyed themselves immensely from their "ring-side" seats at two low kitchen windows which commanded a perfect view of all that went on. I watched too, stealing as much time as possible from the preparation of dinner. Dinner was ready to serve when we arrived at our new home-site.

It had been a most successful house-moving, with not a dish, nor a glass, nor a window, even cracked.

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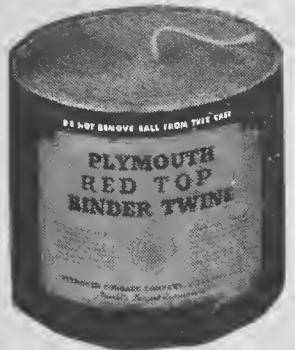


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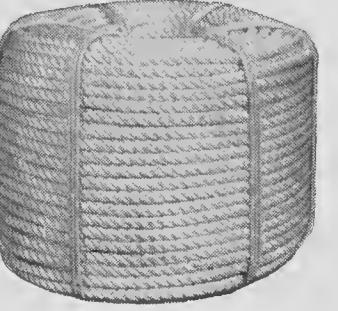
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CANADA'S RADIO WAR

Continued from page 7

old Canadian Radio Commission) and in the act respecting Broadcasting of 1936 (creating the CBC), and were thus made law.

IT is at this point that the question quite naturally arises whether the CBC and the government have failed. They have carried out Stage One of the Aird Commission's recommendations, the building of the high-power facilities, and they may be proceeding as fast as circumstances permit with Stage Two, the building of smaller supplementary stations in local areas. But they have failed in the equally important matter of eliminating private commercial broadcasting, or limiting it to a properly minor and local role.

In fact, they have permitted the private vested interest to grow from 78 stations at the time of the Aird Report (some of them "phantoms," stations without technical equipment and broadcasting through other stations' antennae) to 119 in 1948, with eight more licensed but not yet in operation; and they have granted 41 FM licenses to private stations. Further they have allowed private broadcasting to grow into a formidable trade group, strongly entrenched and able and willing to spread propaganda designed to upset accepted policy.

What investment these stations represent, and what revenue they are taking from the public year by year, can, as we said, only be guessed. But one thing is certain and obvious—the "national company" which the Aird Commission envisaged as the whole broadcasting system in Canada is no longer even the main element. In physical establishment, in capital investment and organization, it is far outweighed and outnumbered and outfinanced by the private organization which was never intended to be more than an adjunct to the broadcasting system, and that only temporarily.

THROUGH its New York advertising affiliations, privately-owned radio is linked to vast commercial and technical concerns in the United States. Its interests, unlike those of the CBC, cannot by the widest stretch of the imagination be regarded as purely Canadian, and if Canadian broadcasting were given into its hands, there is little doubt that such things as genuinely Canadian programs, employing Canadian talent, would dwindle to a whisper on the air. This might not be the will or the purpose of the private operators. Their intentions might be good. But they would have to bow to the necessities of commercial operation.

National coverage in Canada is not a business proposition, and any private operator who attempted it would inevitably go broke.

One example should be enough to convince anyone of this, though many could be educed. From the line of Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, westward and northward to a point about midway between the Manitoba border and Winnipeg, there is a vast area of rock and pine and lake, very thinly populated, with settlement confined largely to the three railway lines. Fort William-Port Arthur, with about 50,000 people in the two cities, is the only centre.

The terrain is bad for radio conductivity. This region makes a gap of about 1,200 miles in the network, which has to be traversed by leased wires—a country as wild and almost as empty as the hardly-much-wider expanse of ocean between our Atlantic coast and Europe. There are about 13,000 radio sets in Fort William-Port Arthur, and probably not that many in the rest of the vast region. Compare that with 370,000 in the prairie provinces, themselves comparatively thinly populated. Obviously, such a region is hopeless as a commercial proposition, yet the national system must and does serve it. People there have as much right to radio service as anyone else.

AS Sir John Aird saw with a prophetic eye, the interests of the listening public and the nation "can be adequately served only by some form of public ownership, operation, and control, behind which is the national power and prestige of the whole public of the Dominion of Canada." The public system, the "national company"—the CBC, as it is now—is essential and inevitable. This is self-evident. But what is not yet realized with full force is the fact that the public has an interest in the extent which a rival organization with entirely different standards of service should be allowed to proliferate.

There is no doubt that the CBC has "leaned over backward" in its desire to be fair to private interests. This was its answer to the constant charge of the private operators that their competitor was also their regulator and governor. The propaganda cry went up on all sides that it was no more right for the CBC to control and regulate radio in Canada than it would be for the Canadian National Railways to control and regulate its competitor.

A moment's consideration—leaving quite out of the question what might have been done had government finances and public opinion been ready to lay down a publicly-owned transcontinental railway 60 years ago—dismisses this outcry. The two cases differ fundamentally. The transcontinental railways perform a great national service, but they are not primarily concerned with the mind and the spirit. They are not primarily interested in news, in education, in religious broadcasts, in cultural things which must inevitably guide and influence the whole thinking of the people of Canada. They do not sit at the hearthside and speak in the family circle of almost every home in Canada.

Nevertheless, the question is still quite properly asked: Was it wise, from the point of view of the listening public and of the national welfare, for the CBC to relax the full intent of the Aird recommendations?

A NUMBER of considerations enter into these questions. It is easy to blame the CBC and the government, and it is also easy—in this connection, at least—to forget those six years of war. During those years the national radio was called upon for a gigantic effort. It served abroad and at home. Members of its staff died on duty at the battlefronts. It carried on under difficult conditions of short supply, and only the possession of one of the finest and most resourceful engineering staffs in the world kept it functioning.

Secondly, there is the important matter of the Havana Agreement, or to give it its proper name, the North

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American Regional Broadcasting Agreement to which Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico and the United States subscribed at Havana in 1937. This agreement regulates and establishes principles governing the use of the standard broadcast band in the North American Region. The North American Region includes the countries named above and Newfoundland. The standard broadcast band is the band of frequencies from 500 to 1600 kilocycles.

Every country party to the agreement has a sovereign right to every channel of this band, and this is recognized; but the governments by this agreement recognized also that all could not use all the band without hopeless interference, and a regional agreement dividing up the channels among the various countries was necessary.

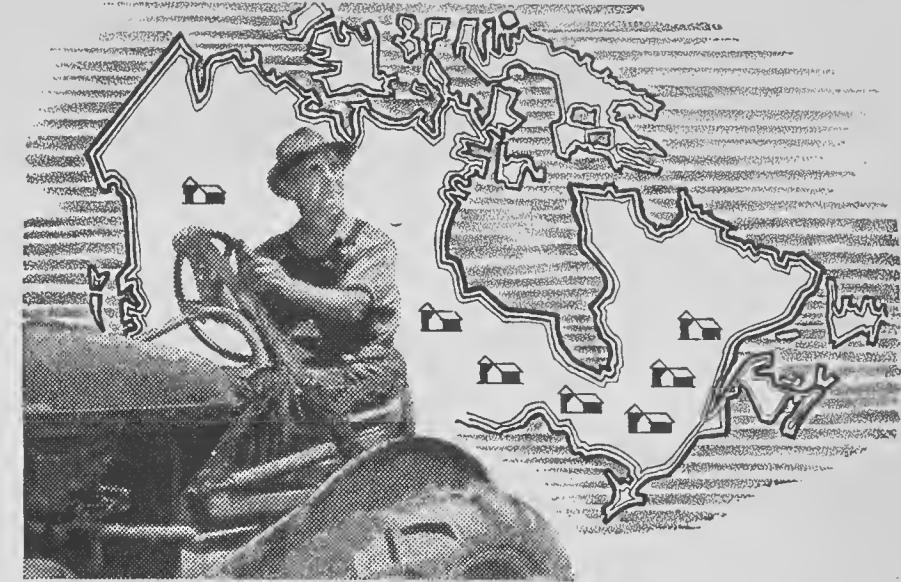
A broadcast channel is a band of frequencies ten kilocycles in width. Frequencies assigned to stations by the Havana Agreement begin at 550 and go up in successive steps of ten kilocycles.

THE 106 channels in the band were divided by the agreement into three principal classes—clear, regional and local. Avoiding technicalities, a clear channel is one with no other stations on it; a regional channel has other stations on it, but at a reasonable distance; local channels may have a number of stations, and are designed for local broadcasting, with low-power stations. This definition is not exact, but serves the lay purpose.

The essential point is that Canada got six clear channels under this agreement—690, 740, 860, 990, 1010 and 1580 kilocycles—and was obligated to occupy them with 50,000-watt stations within a specified time, or lose them to some other nation. It got four clear channels—940, 1070, 1130 and 1550 kc.—for Class 1-B stations, and four—730, 800, 1060 and 1080 kc.—for Class II stations. This was a reasonable allocation. With these channels, the CBC could carry out the Aird Commission's plan for high-power coverage. There were also 41 Class III channels, for local use.

The point was that the six clear Class I-A channels had to be occupied promptly by 50,000-watt units, and only the CBC was prepared or permitted to build them. This job has been taken care of. But some of the other channels also had to be occupied. Minimum power for Class I-B stations under the agreement, for example, was 10,000 watts. Minimum for Class II was 250 watts. Minimum for Class III, 500 watts (its maximum is lower than Class II). To keep these channels for Canadian radio until its own system was built up to ultimate needs, the CBC had to recommend the licensing of more private stations, and to grant the existing private stations high powers in a number of cases.

That, in very rough outline, is how the Canadian radio field stands today. But if the national radio marches on, as there is every indication that it must, to the conclusion indicated by the Aird Report, there can be little doubt of the result. It is doubtful if private radio can survive the institution of Stage Two of the Aird recommendations. Sponsors are not philanthropists. If they can cover territory economically on the national system, they will not waste money on a multiplicity of uneconomical private sta-

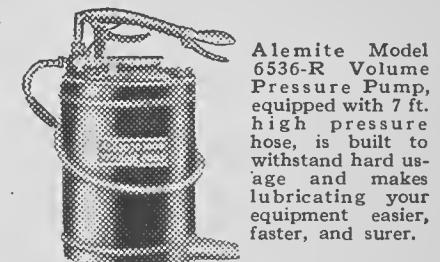


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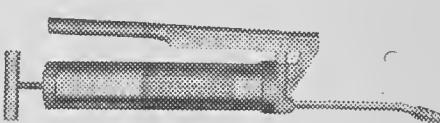
YES, WE MEAN YOU . . . the Canadian Farmer, whose office is half a continent . . . whose customers are the entire world . . . and upon whose skill and hard work rests the hope of millions on the brink of famine.

The Canadian farmer is doing a big job . . . but schedules and production can only be maintained if farm machinery keeps operating. That is why the farsighted farmer uses a complement of Alemite Lubrication Equipment to keep his machines from breaking down . . . he knows that vital parts need lubricating regularly . . . and Alemite have devised lubrication equipment especially adapted to farm needs.

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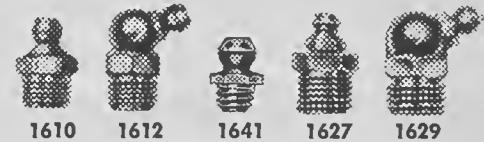


Model 6578-R—Alemite Lever Type Gun. One pound capacity — develops 10,000 lbs. pressure. Spring-primed for positive action — return type plunger handle.



2346-C — This handy fitting box includes the fittings you'll use most to insure proper lubrication for your Farm Equipment.

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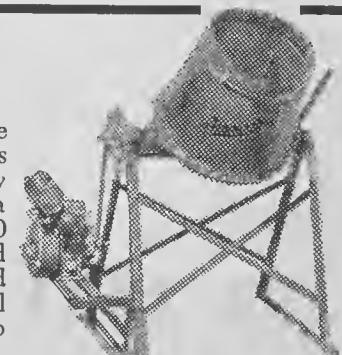
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Yes, ask for it by name—genuine Lion Brand Hay Fork Rope—and you will definitely save money. Because with proper care your Lion Brand Hay Fork Rope will serve you for years and years. And its reserve strength means greater safety in use.

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Montreal, Que.
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LION BRAND Manila ROPE

The rope with the green yarn marker

tions, established haphazard in local concentrations of population and certainly not planned for maximum coverage as the CBC units are.

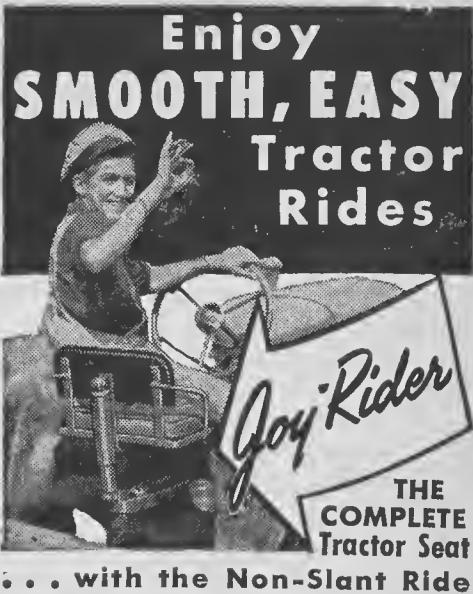
THE only thing that might keep private radio going would be an unwillingness on the part of the sponsors to accept the national system's fairly strict—though at present not sufficiently strict—commercial broadcast regulations. Especially if the CBC went back to the Aird Report's insistence upon indirect advertising only would this be true. But even then, the rising tide of opinion among the listening public must sooner or later take effect. "Commercials" are almost universally condemned. Step by step, the listening public will turn to those stations which reduce them to the lowest minimum or eliminate them altogether.

But private radio, in every country in which it has been tried, has failed to provide an adequate broadcasting service, including all the varied phases of entertainment and education. Its standards have tended invariably to degenerate to a slavish acceptance of the demands of commercialism. Even in the United States, last surviving stronghold of simon-pure private radio, the steady advance of FCC control shows which way the wind is blowing. And this is what a recent commentator on the American radio scene had to say:

"The unbalance of radio programming and the increasing unchecked commercialism brought a flood of criticism down on the heads of the broadcasters last year. Cartoonists, columnists, editorial writers, feature writers, suddenly and simultaneously discovered that radio presented an almost too easy target for ridicule. Recently the listening public, a vast, amorphous crew of incredibly divergent tastes and interests, have joined in the fun. Complaints directly from listeners have risen sharply in volume since the war, and these the broadcasters cannot afford to ignore. In March last year, the broadcasters got the severest jolt of all when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in its famed 'Blue Book' warned broadcasters to serve the public as well as the advertisers' interests or face revocation of their licenses."

In almost every other country in the world, public radio has prevailed, as the only workable system with a force so universal as broadcasting. The matter is much too large for private control. As well give our schools, our water-supply systems, our post offices, into private hands! The Aird Commission studied the radio systems in 25 countries. Seventeen of them were either wholly or chiefly publicly-owned and operated. The proportion is higher today, till among the major countries, the United States stands practically alone.

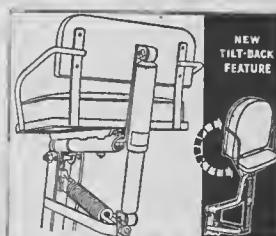
The conclusion is not a criticism of private radio operators as people or citizens. There are highly-competent operators, men of high ideals and fine aims, among them. But it is a criticism of a system. Private radio cannot do the job of broadcasting in Canada. It cannot serve all the listeners who wish to be served, and it cannot even serve a portion of the listeners as they wish to be served.



There's a world of difference in operating a tractor on a Joy Rider. You work completely at ease. Furrows, frozen fields, sloping ground seem to level off as you ride. Joy Rider absorbs the vibration, punishing jolts, jarring; stops pitching, seat spanking. Non-Slant Ride keeps you level and balanced always, saving you from back-twisting side whacks and nervous tension. Thousands in use. Fits most tractors. Can be tilted back out of the way when you wish to stand. Send postcard for full particulars, prices; where to buy, etc.

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One of the Nation's largest companies, catering principally to farmer's needs is ready to replace a valuable contract which should mean complete independence for a man fortunate enough to have the following qualifications . . . character record that will withstand investigation and proven ability to efficiently manage both himself and his own business. Financial status or age are not extremely important, but a car is necessary. Write the advertiser Box 203, Country Guide, Winnipeg.

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GET
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RESULTS with
REX OIL
4 oz. \$1.25 — 20 oz. \$5.00
VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED
St. Thomas, Ontario



SILVERTIP'S CHASE

Continued from page 11

Jim Silver. Those were calm, all-watchful, brooding eyes, considering the wolf and understanding him.

HE was not even calling himself a fool for taking the chance. He had had no rope with him to tie down the brute, and unless something were done, the life would rapidly leak out of that great body.

Why not let the life run away? Well, that would be an easy question to ask. It would have been easily answered also, Jim Silver felt, by any man who had seen Frosty fighting for his mate, by any man who saw him waiting calmly, head high, for his death.

Shudders of weakness ran through the body of Frosty. Suddenly he relaxed his hold and let the right hand of Jim Silver go, but he kept his head turned and ready, and waiting to strike one of those wise hands to the bone.

Yes, with a tooth he had scratched the skin, and not for the first time the taste of the blood of man was sweet in his mouth. A hot slaver overflowed the lips of Frosty and drooled down from his mouth. The green devil was bright in his eyes once more. Urges kept rushing over him in waves, and a thin thread was all that held him back. And the voice of man continued gently in the ears and in the brain of Frosty.

The sound of it or the memory of it would never leave him. It would be present in his soul from that day forward, and make of the neighborly mountains a solitude for him where he had always reigned supreme as a king.

But Frosty could not know that. Such things were working in him as never had troubled him before. And always there was the emotion that had never been in him since the days when his mother ran with her litter, giving them gentleness and care. But this? It was beyond all the laws of kind!

The hands of man pressed the dust over the wound again slowly. The red blood soaked into it, clotted it, appeared through it as a thin stain. More dust was heaped on. It was incredibly soft on the raw flesh. As the bandages were drawn again there was, as before, one thrust of pain, and after that there followed such a release from torment that the breathing of Frosty began to make a steady sound, like snoring.

THE second bandage was drawn tight in that manner. The pain continued, but only a ghost of its old self. The bleeding had stopped. The life drain no longer carried away the strength of Frosty on a steady ebb.

The hand of man moved out to him. He smelled it with a keenly critical nose. The scent of his own blood and hair and hide was thick on it. He had suddenly no desire to strike that hand.

Good had been done him. He could not understand. He could only feel and know that good had flowed out to him from those hands. The gentleness of the voice was not a liar. There was other tenderness in this world than in the care of a mother wolf.

The hand went straight on toward his eyes. Frosty snarled so that his entire body vibrated. The hand hung suspended in the air. He stopped snarling. The hand moved toward him

again. Once more he snarled. A wild burst of savagery almost mastered him, weakened, ebbed away from its full tide.

What is there to fear or hate in a thing that can be stopped by a mere growl?

He let the hand touch him, and it rested with weight and with warmth on the top of his head.

If it covered his eyes, he would rend the arm. He would catch it in the softness of the flesh beneath the elbow, and he would tear it. He would slash through the big blood vessels, and with his wrenching tug of head and shoulders, he would jerk the man closer and then get at the tenderness of the throat.

The whole body of man was tender, easily rent by teeth. Frosty could tell that. Jim Silver was naked to the waist now, after turning his clothes into bandages. The teeth of Frosty tingled with eagerness as he saw game so easy. And if his eyes were covered for an instant—

He waited, teeth bared, silent. But his eyes were not covered. The hand passed down his head, softly, steadily. The voice went on, always running through the heart of Frosty as the sound of running water passes into the heart of a thirsty wolf on a summer's day.

But the thirst which was beginning in Frosty on this day might never be assuaged.

THE voice of Jim Silver was saying softly: "Now that I've got my hand on your head you're mine. I'll have you coming to my voice, watching me at night, following my shadow, waiting for my step, listening for my voice. I'll make you mine from the tip of your tail to the light in your eyes. Frosty, you've found a partner. I'll belong to you from my toes to my brain. We'll work together, travel together, hunt together and fight the same enemies. Oh, it'll be a wise man who can keep his trail from me now. I won't have to trust my eyes, but your nose. I won't have to see in the dark, because I'll have you with me. You to show me the way, Parade to carry me—and Barry Christian has come very close to his last day!"

He slipped his hand down the neck of the wolf to the collar and unbuckled it. As he was withdrawing the bright weight, impulse made Frosty grip the arm of the man again.

But this time he retained his hold for only a moment. He let that arm go free, and saw the man stand up and away from him.

Consider this with the brain of a wolf. All men in the world shoot bullets at wolves—all saving one.

All men try to run them down with horses and catch them in ropes—all men save one.

All men seed the earth with traps, so that the fleshless jaws may grip a wolf by the leg—all men save one.

But from the hands of one man there comes the easing of pain, the sound of a voice that causes courage and confidence to course through the heart.

Frosty lay still, with his head stretched on the ground. All that he was aware of it would be impossible to say, but most of all he knew that strange eyes had been on him, taking hold of his brain.

Big Jim Silver had the little com-

NEW Balanced Formula...



Far a 3-coat exterior job in 2 coats, use Martin-Senour Key Kate and 100% Pure Paint.



For barns, silos, roofs, fences and sheds, Martin-Senour School House Brand Paint is unsurpassed.



Inside or out, 1 coat of Multi-Use Enamel usually does the job on furniture and kitchen or bathroom walls.

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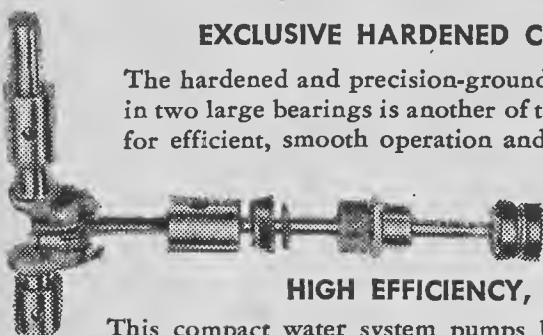
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partment of the collar open now. He took out a twist of stained, oiled silk. He spread out the paper that it contained and commenced reading:

Thunder Mountain on the right; Chimney Peak on the left. I face Mount Wigwam. A ledge of black rock—

There was blood on the paper. That was the blood of Bill Gary, and it was still red.

SILVER read the directions again, printed them deep in his mind. But in the meantime there was Alec Gary to be considered, for to him the gold should belong.

He took from a pocket of his torn coat a bit of pencil and wrote beneath the sprawling writing of the dead man:

Go and get men to help you. I enclose two hundred dollars to pay them their hire. Go to the spot that your uncle described, locate the mine, and register your claims. I am staying on here. Don't ask me why. I'll see you when I have a chance. Don't wait for me until the flood sinks. I'm not leaving this spot for a good many days.

JIM SILVER.

After he had written that, he got at his water-soaked wallet, counted out the money, wrapped it with the note inside the oiled silk, and found that he was barely able to enclose the whole within the compartment in the collar.

Then he walked down through the trees to the edge of the river and waved his hand. There was an instant signal from behind a rock on the farther shore, some thirty yards away. For here the secondary channel of the stream deepened and narrowed. It was Alec Gary who ventured to show himself, though cautiously. For the men of Barry Christian were beyond the island.

Jim Silver took a step forward, swung his arm, and hurled the heavy collar high and far. It flattened out in the air. It spun around and around, flashing like a straight sword. And it fell actually beyond Alec Gary.

Alec ran back to it, leaned over it.

A moment later he was dancing like a madman, flinging up his arms.

Silver, smiling a little, turned slowly back through the brush. He felt that the proper half was being fitted to that interrupted day which had

been broken through by the death of Bill Gary. And once again fortune had evaded the skillfully grasping hands of Barry Christian.

SILVER carried on his saddle a small hand axe with an adjustable and folding handle of steel tubing. He used that axe to fell some boughs and sapling. He made a deep bed, piled it beside the wounded wolf, leaned over Frosty, and lifted him onto the bed.

That is one way of telling it.

Another way is to admit that it took him twenty-four hours of persuading, stroking, talking, trying, before he was permitted to take the massive, loose weight of the big wolf in his arms and lift it onto the evergreen boughs.

Once he had that bed under Frosty he had some assurance that the big fellow might get well eventually.

In the meantime he had to get food. But that was not a hard task. There was plenty of rabbits on the island. Before flood time it was twenty times as large as the surface now above water, and therefore twenty times as much life as usual was crowded onto its face. There were plenty of rabbits. There were plenty of snakes, too. After he discovered the numbers of them, Silver dared not venture into the woods except by day, and then only with the very greatest care.

But he got a rabbit for the wolf and another for himself the first day.

The great Frosty would not even sniff at meat killed by another than himself. He merely turned his head and looked at the glorious figure of Parade, where the stallion grazed at the side of the clearing. That was the sort of fodder that Frosty had a taste for.

Jim Silver brought up water in his hat. Frosty would not even glance at it, though terrible famine burned him.

So Silver waited another day. He understood the thing perfectly, but there was nothing to do about it.

HE waited three days before Frosty, lying faint and dying, deigned to accept the water from the hat.

He waited another whole day, though famine made the ribs of the wolf stare, before Frosty, with snarling, disgusted lips, bared his teeth and bit into a rabbit.



"Listen, Si, I'm not holding those baby chicks another day longer."

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Essential cobalt
now available in

WINDSOR COBALT IODIZED SALT

COBALT deficiency in the diet of cattle and sheep can have disastrous effects. A leading livestock authority lists the effects of continued cobalt deficiency as:

*loss of appetite
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Windsor Cobalt Iodized Salt is available in three forms: as a loose stock salt for mixing with feed; in 50 lb. blocks for the pasture; and in 5 lb. licks for barns.

Protect the health and productivity of your livestock by giving them free access to



WINDSOR COBALT IODIZED SALT

A Product of

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

SALT DIVISION

But he ate one rabbit that day and two the next—rabbits freshly killed, warm with life still, as a proper wolf demands to have his food. And so he passed that important event—the taking of food which he had not killed with his own fangs.

The days went on. The bandages were changed, recharged, again and again. Water was heated in the hollow of a rock and the wounds washed. They were healing swiftly, but still Frosty was too wise to attempt to move, for deep inside him there were torn tendons, ripped flesh, and grazed bones. He lay still and accepted the attendance of the man.

Silver used to come and put a hand on his head and look straight down into his eyes.

"I serve you today, and you serve me tomorrow," he would say.

But there was never much sign from Frosty. He had the forbidding exterior which is fitting for a king. It was a startling revelation to Jim Silver when the first token of affection was given.

He had torn his hand on a thorn, a deep and ragged wound, and as he was offering the great wolf a freshly killed rabbit that day, Frosty turned from the meat to the raw wound on the hand of Silver and licked it carefully, gently, with his eyes half closed.

Not until he seemed to think that that small hurt had received sufficient attention would Frosty start eating. To Silver it was like a miracle. He knew from that moment how strong his hold on the wolf had become.

Then bad luck struck at them again. The storm no longer touched the island even with its outer fringe. There had been days of clear, open weather. But up in the higher mountains of the northwest, still the thick haze of the rains continued. A flood piled up, rushed out of the smaller canyons, and raised the Purchass River five feet in five minutes. That water sent down a solid wall that travelled as fast as a trotting horse. It hit the island and literally tore away the head of it. The big trees were ripped out by the roots with a sound like thunder-clouds tearing in two. And a shooting wave of water came up over the hillock on which Parade and Silver and the wounded wolf had been living.

And Whisper crawled out from the brush, more afraid of the raging water than of man. She lay down at the side of Frosty, crouching herself small against him, and showing her needle-sharp teeth to Silver. She was not the only thing that came. Half a dozen rattlesnakes came sliding and slipping away from the flood, and never sounded the alarm once when they came to other living things.

THE water was deep, and had a current. Silver saddled Parade, got on him, and then hauled up Frosty to keep him from the wet. Silver would never forget that moment. For it was the real introduction of Parade to Frosty. The loathing between them was perfect. And now the wolf lay on the back of the stallion, snarling with hate, and shivering with the blood lust, while Parade quaked with horror under the weight of the beast of prey.

The wall of water receded. It left the island pretty well ruined, and very much smaller. Whisper sneaked first of all away from the hillock to go back to her rabbit hunting, and her noisy mourning for the fellowship of Frosty



Bigger Dairy Profits with a... *Renfrew*

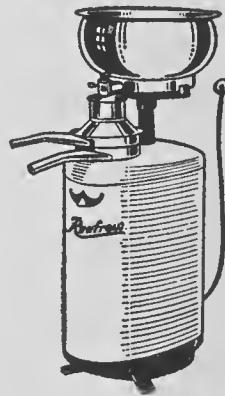
TRADE MARK Reg'd

With the prevailing high price of butter-fat you can get even more profit with a clean skimming Renfrew Cream Separator. The waist-high supply can for easy, strain-free lifting, and the crank at just the right height for easy turning—are but two of the many exclusive features of the Renfrew. Dairy farmers everywhere report years of trouble-free service, yet Renfrew costs no more than ordinary separators. For more cream... more butter... more profit... make your new cream separator a Renfrew.

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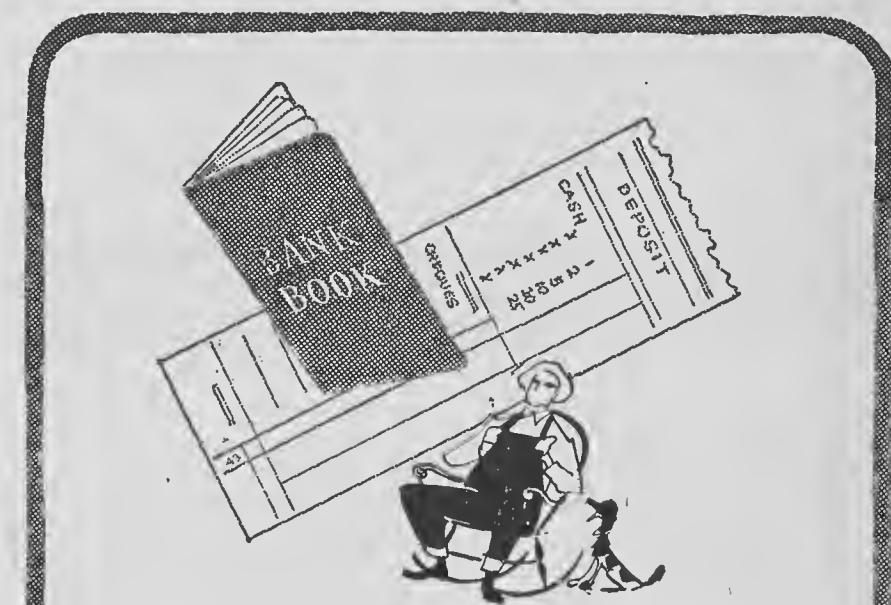
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DEETROX is a combined insecticide-fungicide dust which contains 3% DDT and 7% fixed copper with a special carrier-sticker. It is the most effective dust yet developed for dependable control of blight, leafhoppers and potato beetles.

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by night. The rattlesnakes slithered away through the brush, and Silver was able to continue his life as before.

There were no dull moments. It was true that Frosty could not move his hind quarters, but his head was free. He might never rise and walk again, but he was able to use his mind. And Silver worked it constantly. With all of Frosty's wisdom and savage cunning and myriad cruelties, he had the heart of a happy puppy. He liked a game as well as a murder.

He learned to catch a rock or a stick. He got so that he could catch a ten-pound chunk of wood thrown from short range about as hard as Silver could fling it. Frosty's snaky head would dart out to meet the flying weight, and with a side twist of his head and his supple, strong neck, he would break the shock of the impact. He could catch the same lump when it was tossed high in the air above his head. He learned also, a complicated vocabulary of signs and gestures and words and whistles.

Sometimes, as Silver ran through their antics together, the eyes of Frosty would brighten and dance, his head went high, and he looked like a dog about to bark. But when his throat swelled and his body shook with the desire to utter some pleasant sound, all he could bring out was a horrifying growl.

Frosty lay there for many long days before Silver saw him stand. There was no preparation; there was no warning, no elaborate approach to the feat. But Silver opened his eyes one morning and saw the great wolf on his feet and tottering towards the brush. He started as Silver stood up, and Frosty looked around at him green-eyed, with a hideous snarl.

Silver merely laughed at him. He went up to Frosty and patted his head. He got to work on the hind legs and massaged them carefully. And in three more days Frosty was walking freely and easily. After that his strength came back to him with a rush.

HE was with Whisper at night, but all the day long he was with Silver. The reason was that there was always something to occupy his attention when he was with the man. There were endless games. Among the trees,

high in the branches, or in some nest of rocks, Silver would hide himself and give the signal for the hunt with one thin whistle. And always Frosty worked out the most complicated trail problem in a few moments and sat down with his red laughter in front of his man.

Frosty learned how to flush game, how to work through the brush to make the rabbits come scattering out before the gun of man, where they would surely fall. He learned how to take the reins of Parade and lead him, Parade shuddering with horror, and the wolf with fighting rage. He learned how to fetch and carry, how to hear a whisper and obey it.

When Frosty seemed to have four strong legs under him at last, Jim Silver got on Parade and forded the river at the shallows, for the water had sunk far after the last flood. Frosty followed him over. Frosty followed him right on to the town of Blue Waters, and there he sat down on a hill and canted his head to one side as Silver continued into the place. Whisper came sneaking out and tried to draw her mate back into the woods, away from the fatal and strange trail of man, and Jim Silver, glancing over his shoulder, saw her trying her wiles.

But he let her have her way and went on into the town.

The news of Alec Gary's gold strike would be in everybody's mouth, of course. There had been plenty of time for Alec to reach the mine, locate it, file his claim, and start taking out the dust from the rock. There had been plenty of time for Alec to do all of these things and finally to go back up the Purchass River to a certain island where he had last seen Jim Silver—the Jim Silver who had placed a fortune in his hands.

Perhaps Alec Gary would be glad to forget all about Jim Silver's aid. There was grim curiosity in the heart of Silver as he started to make inquiries.

But in five minutes he was something more than curious. For Alec Gary had never got to the town of Blue Waters on the day when he left Jim Silver. Not a man in the town had seen him; certainly he had not appeared to hire men or to file a claim!

What had become of him? Silver knew the answer. Barry Christian had blocked the way!



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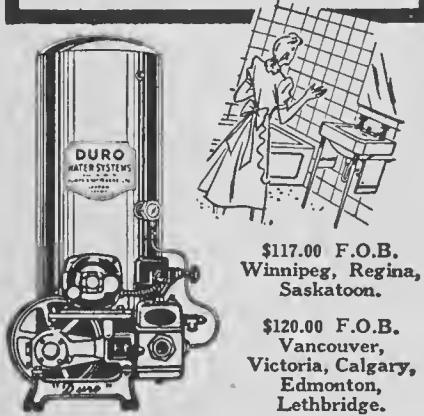




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SILVER went back to the hill where he had left Frosty, and found the great wolf lying exactly where he had been at first; off through the brush, with a thin sound of rustling, went Whisper.

Silver, looking Frosty in the eye, wondered how long the charm would last. Wolves, most people said, could never be tamed. They would revert to the wild. But for the short time that this companionship might endure—so long, perhaps, as the memory of his recent wounds was fresh in the head of Frosty—it was a wonderful thing to Silver. And he sat there by the wolf, smoking a cigarette and working out his plan.

Alec Gary had been in a frenzy of excitement when he received the words of his uncle. No doubt he had mounted his horse and ridden like mad straight for the town of Blue Waters. He could not have had any other destination. He would have gone on a straight line. And what would that straight line have been?

Silver charted it in his mind, and then rode it on Parade, with Frosty running on ahead, hunting sights and sounds, reading the scents that travelled the wind.

The way from Blue Waters to the island on the Purchass River cut straight across high land, and skirted the head of a box canyon where a creek tumbled noisily over a sheer wall of rock. Or if Gary were not familiar with the country, he might have cut straight across the canyon without skirting the head of it; the slopes on either side were not at all difficult. So Silver rode down into the canyon.

There was nothing in the little valley worth looking at except the scattered bones of a horse that were whitening in the sun. Silver would have ridden on, except that Frosty poked into a patch of thick shrubbery and turned back to eye his master until Silver came to the place.

THERE he found something that was worth while indeed. It was the battered wreckage of a range saddle which was ripped and torn as if it had been passed through a mill. A mill with water in it, to judge by the way the sun had curled and warped the tattered fragments of the leather. But what mattered most to Jim Silver was the way some of the saddle strings had been knotted. By those knots, he knew that it was the saddle of Alec Gary that he was seeing!

Those bones, then, were the bones of Alec's horse; and Alec himself?—well, his body could have been concealed anywhere about the valley. There were a thousand rock piles in any one of which he might have been buried, while Barry Christian, and Gregor, and Thurston, armed with the secret of the mine, went straight to their quarry!

Silver went there, too. He spent a day getting to Thunder Mountain, and locating, by means of Chimney Peak and Mount Wigwam, the ledge of black stone. He found the broken place where Bill Gary had blasted away the outer part of the ledge. He saw the rich glistening of the gold itself, but there was no token that any one had been working the mine.

Alec Gary might be as dead as his horse, but apparently Christian had not stolen his secret!

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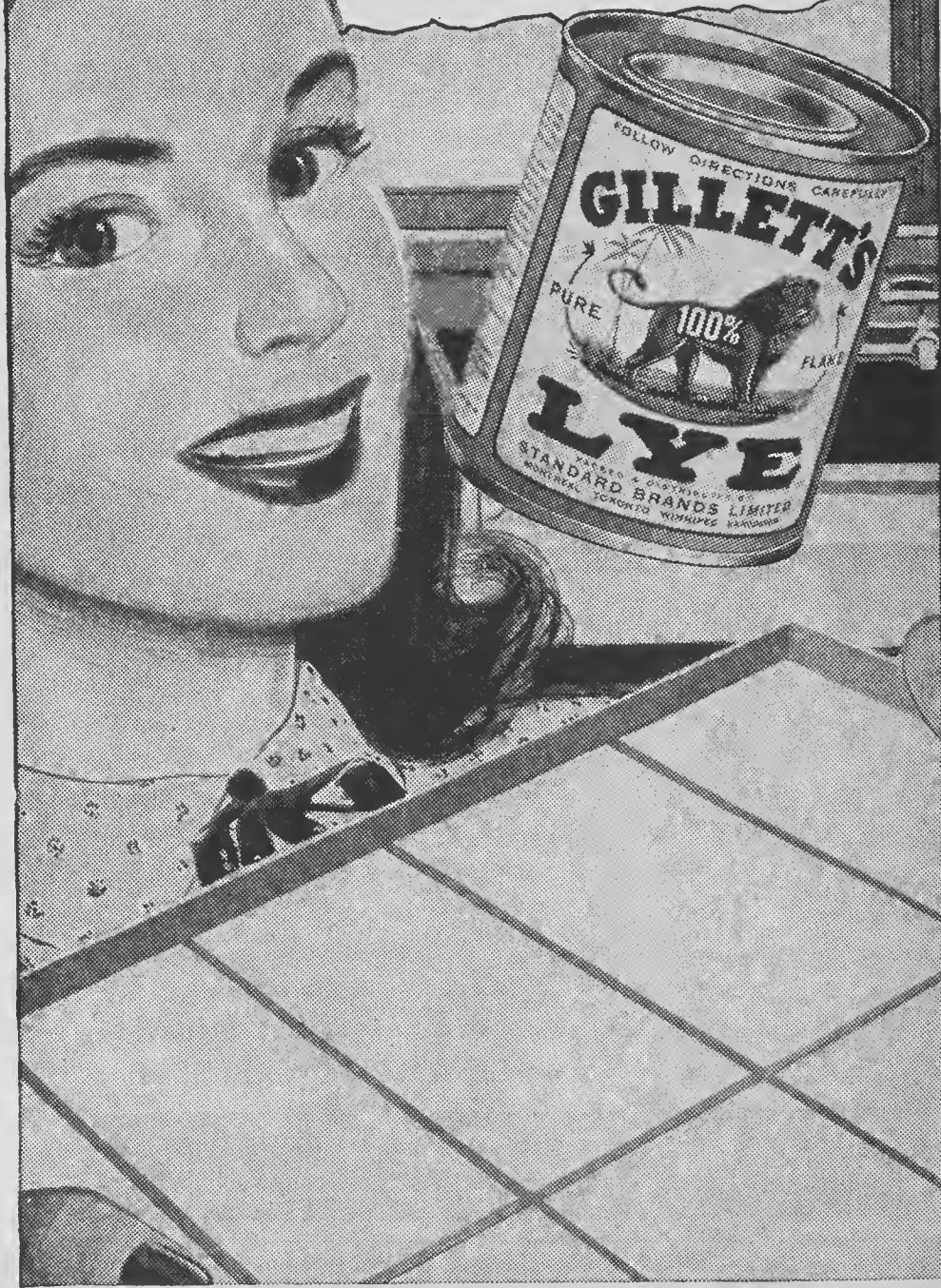
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Back to the ravine of the dead horse and the saddle went Jim Silver, and spent another day going over it from the bottom to the head. Frosty helped him hunt, not that Frosty knew what was wanted, but because it was plain to him that man was hunting; so, while Frosty worked here and there, calling attention to a dead bird here, and a nest of mice there, Whisper lurked on the edge of the horizon all day, and came close at night with mournful howlings.

It was on the evening of the last day of the search that Frosty himself howled short and sharp from the head of the valley, and Silver saw him sitting on a ridge just under the waterfall. He climbed to the place. There was not much to be seen—just one spot staining the whiteness of the rock, and one little sparkling point of metal from which Frosty lifted the foot he had placed on it. Silver picked the thing up and started, for it was the rowel of a spur that had been broken from its wheel.

THAT stain on the rock, to judge by the bristling of the wolf as he sniffed it, might be blood. Then, had horse and rider fallen here from the edge of the height above? Had the rider struck on the ledge while the horse, toppling farther out, had dashed down onto the boulders of the creek and been swept along in the water to the point where unknown hands had pulled it out from the stream, stripped off the saddle, and dropped the saddle for hiding into the brush?

What people would have done those things? Who except Barry Christian and his crew; and, might not their rifle bullets have been the cause of the fall in the first place?

Frosty had run off down the ledge, sniffing here and there at a dabbling of other spots on the rock. Silver followed. The trail led up from the ledge to the level above, and worked a short distance over the gravel before Frosty had to give it up. After all, it was many days old.

Silver could merely take the general direction and follow it. For perhaps Alec, when he was hurt by his fall, had managed to get rid of the paper that contained the secret of the mine's position. Perhaps he had been picked up by Christian and carried to some spot where he could be properly "persuaded" to talk about the situation of the mine.

At any rate, Silver rode a mile into the trees, paused, circled widely and vainly for sign, and then was forced to camp for the night. He was up with the dawn, and searching again. And in the bright, cool prime of the morning he came out into a clearing before a little trapper's shack and saw a grizzled old fellow seated in a chair that had been rudely fashioned out of the stump of a tree. He puffed at a clay pipe and greeted Silver with a grunt.

He had seen nothing of any stranger, he said. He knew nothing. He wanted to know nothing.

While he was still uttering his denials, a strained voice cried inside the shack: "Chimney Peak—I face Mount Wigwam—"

"That's the man I want!" said Silver.

The trapper stood up with a shotgun in his hands.

"There's been some mean skunks on his trail, whoever he is," he said.

"Maybe you're one of 'em. Back up, son. I ain't slaved over that kid all these days to chuck him away to the first gent that comes askin' for him. Who are you?"

"Jim Silver," he answered.

"The devil you are," said the trapper. "And I'm Napoleon, eh? Pull off your hat, if you're Jim Silver."

His glance shifted, at the same moment, to the shining beauty of that famous horse, Parade. Then, as Silver obediently removed his hat, the trapper stared at the little grey spots above the temples, like incipient horns. And he exclaimed:

"By thunder, you *are* Jim Silver. Come on inside this place and see what we can do for the kid. He's better, but he ain't well!"

NOT well? No, he lay like a pale ghost of himself, all the upper part of his face bone-white and frightfully thin, and all the lower half of his face black with beard. But he heard the voice of Silver, and it made him sit up suddenly and throw out both hands in a great gesture of appeal. Silver took hold of one of those hands and sat down beside the bed. And there he remained day after day until the fever wore out of Alec Gary.

When he could tell his story, it was very simple. He had, as Silver suspected, ridden like a madman, straight for Blue Waters to get good men and take them to the mine. And on the way, as he climbed his horse up the highlands, Barry Christian and Gregor had appeared in his rear, riding hard. Gary had fled. His mustang had held out well, but as he was passing near the head of the box canyon, a rifle bullet had knocked the mustang sprawling. Right over the edge of the cliff it had fallen, while Gary, with broken bones and torn body, lay by the grace of chance on the ledge close to the falls.

Christian and Gregor, riding down into the valley, had dragged the body of the horse out of the stream; perhaps had taken for granted that the body of the rider had simply disappeared in the water, lodged under some projecting rock. Perhaps, like Jim Silver, they had not even seen the little cross-ledge near the falls.

All that day, after his fall, Gary had not dared to move, though he felt himself dying. But in the night he had dragged himself up from the ledge and managed to get into the trees. There the trapper had found him, quite out of his wits with fever, the morning after.

IT had been a hard job to pull him through. But cracked ribs will mend; mountain air breathes strength into the blood; and it was not many days after that before Jim Silver sat on a fallen tree and looked down a great slope to the place where the black ledge crossed the mountain, and where men were now moiling and toiling with a great clangor of single jacks and double jacks against the drill heads. Young Alec Gary was in charge, walking here and there, by far the happiest man in the world.

Not that he claimed all the mine for himself. No; he wanted to give to Jim Silver half of the place, at least. Whatever Jim Silver would take was his. All of it, Gary swore, really should go to the only man in the world who could have checkmated Barry Christian.



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But Silver, staring down the mountainside, found himself not altogether pleased by the clamoring that broke the gigantic peace of the uplands.

He whistled softly, and something stirred in the brush behind him. Without turning his head, he smiled. For he knew perfectly well that it was Frosty.

He pulled an envelope from his pocket and scribbled on the back of it:

DEAR ALEC: I'm going on. I have Frosty, and you have the mine. I can't take any part of it because there's blood on it—Bill Gary's blood. He died trying to pass the mine on to you, not to me. Now you have what he wanted you to have. It would only be bad luck for me, if I should take a slice.

I'm saying goodbye this way because otherwise I know that I'd have an argument with you. So long and good luck.

JIM SILVER.

He put the envelope on a rock, weighted it with a stone, and climbed on Parade. Frosty jumped out of the brush, and, with a meaning toss of the head, led the way across the mountain to a small clearing, where Jim Silver saw the bones of huge dogs, or wolves, scattered on the pine needles. There were several rusted traps, and the teeth of one still held the hind leg bone of one of the dead.

FRSTY, sitting down on the edge of the clearing, could not be persuaded even by all the coaxing of his master, to put foot inside the place. So at last Silver rode on with Parade. His way led north and west, through those mountains from which the floods had been rolling down so steadily not long before. As he rode, the big wolf, Frosty, took the way before him and seemed to guess at the direction in which his master was travelling.

Right through the day they journeyed, and in the evening, as they went down a valley, the voice of Whisper cried sadly from the height behind them.

Frosty put himself right across the trail and faced Silver. And Silver understood in this an ultimatum—that the bounds of Frosty's range had been crossed; that his mate would not leave the right domain; that Jim Silver, if he wished to keep the wolf, must stay in the wolf's land.

Silver understood, and without one word of persuasion, one call, one appeal, he rode Parade straight past Frosty and down into the thickening darkness of the lower valley.

There he camped in a thicket of big trees, and it seemed to him for the first time in years, that it was a lonely thing to live with a horse alone in the wilderness. It seemed to him, as he sat dozing by the small fire, his chin on his fist, that he would give a great deal to have the wise head and the hazel eyes of the wolf to look at again. However, he felt that it was better this way. The wolf could not leave his kind. And after all, to live with any man was to live in bondage.

Then, lifting his heavy eyes, Silver saw a monstrous form sitting opposite him, with the firelight making a sheen of the eyes.

"Frosty!" he exclaimed. "Have you left her, son? Have you come to me?"

And Frosty looked up into the mysterious face of man and laughed his red laughter. For he was content.

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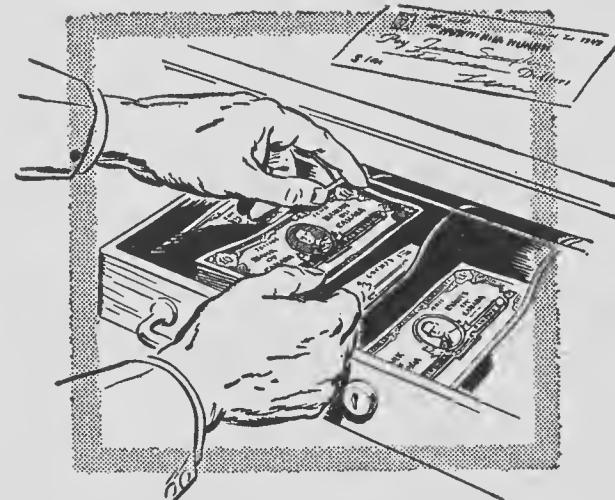
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The Countrywoman

"In The Beginning"

by NAN MOULTON

THE hammock was receptive and the book intriguing and time must have appreciably marched before I was suddenly conscious that only the golden orioles flamed from tree to tree and that the small humans who had been flitting as colorfully about the lawn were neither within sight nor hearing.

Something accented in the silence drew me to the north side of the house where there is an eternally damp zone below a high boundary fence, and here an absorbed trio were viewing what they had just builded, and finding it good.

A circular creation of emerald mosses rose in terraces, the outer edge of each picked out with rosy stones. A glazed green walk of pieces of some shattered glassware entered and mounted to where, in the heart of the topmost terrace, a gleam of clear water held some bright, blue flowers. A single exotic poppy waved aloft from the turf and scarlet poppy petals drifted along the jade of the moss. A scattering of gold paper hearts and stars was evidently the final magnificence.

"It's the garden of Eden," Babs informed my withholden adult eye. "The red poppy leaves are the Forbidden Fruit."

"And the gold hearts and stars?"

"Well, you see, they're just—" and she paused, scornful at my need of explanation.

"Yes," supplemented Edith, loftily, "they mean—"

"Of course," finished Ruthie, pityingly, "don't you know they're for—"

"For GLORY," I nodded gravely, and the three small faces relaxed.

"And the water?" I persisted.

They withdrew again into one another's eyes.

"And a River went out of Eden to water the Garden," I remembered, and won approval from returning eyes. "And where is the Tree of Life?" After an instant's silent communion, Babs told me, "The blue flowers."

"And I'm Eve," she further announced, kicking back the voluminous flounces of a grandmother's gown of most generous vintage. Over her serious young brow was coiffed a long rose motor veil and she waved languidly an extremely sophisticated fan that had originally come from Portugal and was bright with toreadors and señoritas in mantillas. The serpent had done Babs very well.

"And this is Adam," she presented her facile spouse.

The Adam who grinned in greeting had, in the earlier afternoon, been Ruthie in a crisp, yellow frock, but now she (he) had eaten a poppy leaf and was quenched under a highly disreputable old derby hat and shrouded in a green-black, man-size coat that the veriest scarecrow would have envied. Short legs had lost their flyingness in father's trousers, corrugated and dejected, and dainty feet shuffled in masculine shoes whose spirit had long since been crushed. A cane completed the outward and visible signs of Adam's descent from grace. I laughed helplessly in the face of the solemnities of all Creation and the Fall.

"And Edith is the Serpent," the introductions were complete. And the little seven-year-old Edith, a twisty gown of blue trailed about her feet, lifted a seraphic face and smiled out from under an overwhelmingly feathered hat, all big-eyed and sweet-mouthed and enchanted with the game, the only possible attribute of the "subtile serpent" about her being her utter beguilingness.

Some thoughts concerning travel and conversations

by AMY J. ROE

IN the early evening dusk, as the speeding transcontinental train was approaching its next stop on the prairies, a middle-aged woman busied herself getting into her wraps, collecting her bags and parcels. Then, with time to spare, she chatted with passengers in adjoining seats. Her preparations had served to focus their attention and interest on her and her destination. As the moment of her departure neared, somehow the usual constraint between strangers melted away. It seemed as if everyone welcomed this break in the tedium of travel and the self-imposed silence. She warmly responded to the interest of her fellow passengers. She had a calm and pleasant face. She looked as if she had found life satisfying. There was a marked trace of an English accent to her speech.

Someone asked her how long she had been in Canada. Briefly she told her story. She had come some 30 years ago from England to marry a man who was farming near the little Saskatchewan town, which we were now approaching. She had lived there since, raised a family which were now scattered to their own homes. She had come straight from the old country to marry a man she had not seen since he left England as a lad to make his way in Canada. Their two families had been friends for many years and as children, she and the man she married had played together. After he left she wrote letters, had corresponded with him through the years. Finally he had written asking her to come to Canada, to marry him and to make her home with him on a Saskatchewan farm. She had come alone those many miles over sea and land. They had been married at the parsonage and late in the evening of that wedding day had driven by horse and buggy, through rain to her new home. She chuckled quietly to herself as she added, "I cried all the way there. I don't know what my husband must have thought of his new bride."

A friend who travels much in connection with her work, once told me that she seldom talked to fellow travellers; she never expected to meet interesting people on her travels. Possibly her attitude explains the barrenness of her experience. In her isolation from the experience of others she misses much in the little stories of human interest to be found in other people. Her view is narrowed down to her own thoughts and personal world.

Another friend making a train journey in the eastern part of the United States, chatted with a gentleman who proved to be the editor of an important magazine. My friend had previously travelled widely. She had spent some time in Italy; had studied its people, their art and literature. She had attempted translations of some Italian short stories written by their best authors. As a result of that casual acquaintance on the train, she was commissioned to write an article for the editor's magazine. She expressed some surprise that he would trust such an important assignment to a stranger, about whom he knew nothing except what she herself had told him during a few hours conversation. He went on to explain that he often got his best stories and ideas for articles from people he met on his travels; that he deliberately encouraged people he met to talk about their ideas and experiences.

In front of an open fire in the grate in a cozy little inn at Victoria I listened in on a discussion among a group of people, who had until a few days previously been complete strangers to each other. The talk centred around an idea which has a place of some importance in our thinking of today. Two of the party were young men who had just arrived from England to set up an office for English export business. China was their specialty and Victoria like Vancouver, because of the heavy tourist business, is a place where English china sells readily. At home, they told us, English people are not given an opportunity to buy good china. They may only get the plain white, the simpler patterns and discards from the potties. The good china is reserved for export in order to bring in the much-needed dollars with which Britain hopes to pay for her imports from Canada and the United States. The retail price mark-up in Canada, so they told us, is 100 per cent. That means say with a cup and saucer of good English china, laid down in Canada with excise tax paid at a cost of \$1.50 is priced for retail sale here at \$3.00. Surely here is something which merits study! That discussion leads off into avenues of thought and possible action.

Two Canadian women teachers told me of an odd experience they had while travelling in Scotland before the last war. They dined in a restaurant, sitting at a table at which also sat a Scotsman and his wife. He, finding out that they were from Canada, chatted with them asking many questions concerning this country and life here. His wife, seeming not to approve of conversation with strangers who had not been properly introduced, sat in disapproving silence throughout the meal.

AMERICANS are more free in talking to strangers than are Canadians. People from the western part of the U.S. are more inclined to receive the traveller in a friendly manner than people from the eastern states. Sometimes we hear Americans express the view that we Canadians are so distant and reserved as to appear unfriendly. Before the war, Canadians travelling in Britain frequently made a similar complaint about English people. Many now say that the war did much to change that attitude and that the average English person is much more inclined to enter into conversation and to venture information the traveller may desire.

One instance, one experience does not prove that a people as a whole of any one country are friendly or otherwise. Much depends upon the occasion for the journey and upon the individual. To most people a long trip is an experience which comes seldom. They may be on holiday bent and welcome every new experience. Sometimes a trip is taken for health reasons. The traveller may be greatly fatigued or actually suffering. Sometimes it is made because of the illness or death of some beloved person at a distant point. The one who journeys then is distracted and inclined to withdraw from new contacts and to resent any intrusion into his own thoughts. Sometimes with responsible business and professional people, the end of the journey may mean the starting of some difficult piece of work or heavy business sessions for which they must prepare themselves.

To travel pleasantly is something of an art. One needs to be sensitive to the personality and mood of others; to respect their wish for withdrawal or inclination for companionship. Congenial conversation helps speed the slow hours. It may afford bits of story or drama, to tuck away among souvenirs.

Cripple Creek

*It limps along the valley floor
Below the bluff, the grassy hump,
Fingers reached out for cane and crutch
Of willow root and alder stump;
It hobbles out on stubbled land
Where old one-legged Peter has his farm,
Twisting its slow, uneven way
Across the pasture, past the barn.*

*But when the chemist moon pours out
Secret prescriptions on the earth,
Made young and nimble Cripple Creek
Dances its way in silver mirth,
Sparkling in time to rhythm beat,
On porch fresh white-washed by the moon,
By Peter, thumping wooden peg
To his swinging, swift accordion's tune.*

—ANNE MARRIOTT.

may be greatly fatigued or actually suffering. Sometimes it is made because of the illness or death of some beloved person at a distant point. The one who journeys then is distracted and inclined to withdraw from new contacts and to resent any intrusion into his own thoughts. Sometimes with responsible business and professional people, the end of the journey may mean the starting of some difficult piece of work or heavy business sessions for which they must prepare themselves.

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Letter to a Bride



Dear Shirley:

WITH the busy season ahead, it doesn't look as if we can get away for your wedding. This is a great disappointment for us all, but your letter of last week has helped us to picture the new home you and Tom are getting ready. Hearing what newly-weds plan to do is always thrilling, since in no two cases are the aims exactly alike.

A girl I knew years ago decided that before she would venture to go on a farm she must have a washing machine. The local folk thought she was a queer kind of bride to put such a prosaic thing so high on the list of essentials, but it appeared to me as being a fine idea—so practical. After all, the heaviest job of the week is the washing.

One of the many teachers who have boarded with us, saved up for a piano. Not everyone could do that of course, nor would wish to use savings in that way, but for that girl music was an essential. Think of the pleasure she had at her fingertips all these years, depression or no depression. In her community she has played in an orchestra as well as for church and her children have been able to take music lessons.

The daughter of one of our neighbors decided she would make her new home attractive with good pictures and books. Fine furniture she considered nice but not essential, so she was quite content with a Toronto couch instead of a high-priced chesterfield. She told me she would have starved spiritually if she could not have around her the riches to be found in books and pictures. Her home always reflects these priceless possessions.

A couple of miles from here is a friend of ours who worked for several years in the municipal offices before she married a farmer. She saw many women who were worn out from lack of conveniences so she thought she would put some of her savings into a simple water-system. It meant doing with fewer clothes than was the custom, but she argued that clothes go out of style and conveniences do not.

I happened to hear her describing the other day how much pleasure the whole family had derived from the water-system. To them, being able to have a hot bath whenever they wished, meant more than lots of other things usually considered necessary when setting up house.

How wise you are not to stock up with huge piles of needlework. The idea today is to get a few basic things that are easily cared for, because there definitely are fashions in embroidery. Of course for anyone whose hobby is fancywork, it is a different matter.

MODERN farm women have so much on their hands that they have little time to give to the care of fancy linens. They favor, except for big family gatherings, gaily colored lunch cloths, plastic or cork table mats. Indeed for every-day purposes most people vote for colored linoleum cemented to the table top. Men and children are much more at home at a surface of this kind, and the work of wash day is cut down.

While I never had enough eyesight myself for doing embroidery, we were given some lovely linens when we were married, and it wasn't long until I found out that I did not have the energy to look after them in addition to all the unavoidable work. Even laid in the buffet drawer they never seemed to look nice when I wanted to use them.

So I worked out a plan for keeping them fresh and usable at a moment's notice. I began by collecting suitable cardboard boxes that would fit into the storage space. The large damask tablecloths needed only for Christmas and other family celebrations, I put into shallow dress-boxes, a separate one for each. To ensure their being used in rotation, I put a slip of paper inside one box to say "This one next."

Serviettes to match I keep in a deep, square box exactly the right size. In they go as soon as they are ironed, all ready for the next festive occasion. This sort of preparedness makes entertaining a real pleasure.

Other special linens repose in boxes suitable in size and shape. Upstairs in the linen closet my nicest pillow slips are safely stored in shallow boxes ready for instant use. It is the same with some lovely colored guest towels. By following a plan such as this all our possessions are used far more often than they would be otherwise.

Gradually I extended the system to include our surplus china. Even with a good sideboard, articles that sit on the shelves week after week are bound to get dusty and it is a lot of work to

make them ready for use when someone comes for a visit. After all, the things presented us by friends are intended to give us pleasure, not to add to life's complications.

Before we were married, I said to my mother, "For goodness sake, if people threaten to give us silver, head them off. I'll have no time or strength for polishing silver on the farm." She did her best, but all the same we found ourselves well supplied with silver articles. What to do with them was the question. Seldom in use, they soon became brown with tarnish.

Well, cellophane was the answer. After cleaning each piece carefully, wearing gloves so that no trace of moisture could be left by my fingers, I wrapped my beauties in lots and lots of cellophane to exclude the air. I put them back in their boxes, with a label on the lid so I can see at a glance what is inside. When I do want to use silver, there it is bright and shining instead of blue-black. Try this scheme yourself. It will save you endless toil.

On the whole, people are much more sensible nowadays about what they give young couples. Maybe the

(Turn to page 73)

Silver Anniversary

by RUBY PRICE WEEKS

BY the time a married couple have their twenty-fifth anniversary the celebration is usually a bit more serious than any previous ones. It's a really important occasion which should be appropriately observed.

A dinner for one's family, or closest friends, or a tea is usually given. Cards may be mailed for either of these, or guests may be invited in person or by telephone.

If one wishes to give a party for friends who soon will have been married that long, a surprise dinner could be an interesting affair. It could be very informal yet most delightful. Ask the couple to join you for dinner at your home on that night. Then invite the guests, setting the time of their arrival one-half hour earlier than the guests of honor are expected, thus making sure it's a complete surprise. (Suggest that no word escape regarding it and that cars be left at some distance lest they be recognized by the couple as they arrive.)

Since it is customary for those invited to an anniversary celebration to send gifts of some sort, for a twenty-fifth of course it means silver. Unless the hostess knows quite definitely some particular piece her friends want, here is a suggested plan. When inviting friends of the guests of honor—and no one but intimate friends would be asked for an affair of this kind—ask that each one contribute one silver dollar. That will provide the couple with ample money to buy some piece of silver which they may have wanted for some time. Polish each dollar and pack them carefully in a silver (cardboard) box the correct size for the number sent in. Then wrap the box in silver paper and tie it with silver with an attractive large bow on top. Have a poetical guest write a poem including

names of all the donors. This may be typed or printed on a heavy, white card and tucked under the ribbon around the box of silver. When time for presentation, ask someone who reads very well to present the gift and read the poem aloud.

Any entertainment you decide upon for the party will determine the manner in which the gift is presented to the honor guests. If you plan on playing bridge this may be given to them at the time prizes are awarded.

If it's a small party, all the guests may be seated at one table. But it is very likely to be a rather large affair since one has many friends at that stage of life. If so, serve the meal buffet and let the guests carry their plates to small tables set up for dinner, with white linen, sparkling crystal and shining silver.

On the table use the loveliest white cloth available; handkerchief linen, lace or organdy would be very beautiful. As a centerpiece use a high tiered cake frosted with white and decorated with silver. Have white flowers about the base of the cake (roses would be very appropriate) and a small bouquet of the same in the centre of the top

layer. (When the cake is cut, this will prove to be a corsage for the bride of 25 years before.) On the bottom layer have (in silver) the year of their marriage and the current one. At either side of the cake, have tall, white candles in matching silver candle sticks or candelabra, preferably the latter. Between these and ends of table use matching silver bowls filled with the same flowers featured around the cake. Mark each person's place at the table with a heavy white place card with a very narrow silver edge. If you wish to do everything *very* nicely you might even have small white boxes of fruit cake as favors. These should be tied with white satin ribbon with a single flower, as used for table decorations, tucked under the ribbon on each box. When time for dessert, the one celebrating her anniversary should cut the first piece of cake and share it with her husband as she did at their wedding.



Household Hints

Salad Roll

THIS can be a nice change in the school lunch box. Use any favorite combination of vegetables. A particularly nice one that has good nutrition value is made as follows:

Combine shredded carrots and chopped peanuts with salad dressing. Spread this on a lettuce leaf. Roll up the leaf and wrap it in waxed paper, twisting the ends to hold it tight. There is no jar and spoon to wash afterwards when salad is prepared in this way as it can be eaten from the paper like a chocolate bar. — Wilma Grant.

* * *

Shoelace Tips

WHEN the metal tips of shoelaces pull off, new ones can easily be made by dipping the ends of the laces in melted wax and shaping them to a point quickly while the wax is still warm. Finger nail lacquer can also be used for this but it takes a little longer to dry hard. In a pinch, parowax can be made to do. So one should not just let them go and bother each time with the pokey way of making several trials by moistening and rolling the ends and then trying to pull them through. — Wilma Grant.

* * *

Short Telephone Calls

ONE of those three-minute-egg hourglasses has found a novel use in a neighbor's home. It stands near the telephone for use by the high school daughter. When making or answering a call she is required to tip it bottom end up and cut short the conversation when the last sands run through. This has cured her of the habit of keeping the line overtime when others—adults in her own family or elsewhere—have needed it. And then—whisper this!—the glass sometimes keeps those very adults from gossiping too long on trivial matters, while for a long distance call it offers a warning of when the time will be up.—Wilma Grant.

LETTER TO A BRIDE

(Continued from page 72)

depression is responsible for that. It is quite the thing to enquire from a sister or a mother what the bride would really like. So put your preferences down on paper and see how effective a "steering committee" can be. It saves duplication and helps your friends to choose acceptable gifts.

All of us here would like to send you and Tom wedding presents that you will enjoy, either practical or ornamental. Would you like some pillows by any chance? I have some lovely goose feathers that I would be glad to make up for you.

The girls want to know if you are collecting a favorite pattern in china or glass. Dad and the boys would be thrilled to add some pieces to your flatware. Or would you prefer, instead, a cheque from the whole family, so that you can fill in the gaps yourself? We shall wait to hear what you decide before we do anything.

Here's wishing you and Tom no end of happiness!

Aunt Helen.



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2. Q—How can a mail order shopper be sure of satisfaction?

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3. Q—Is it possible to have even greater, thriflier ease in Mail Order buying than by writing from home?

A.—Believe it or not, yes. EATON'S has Order Offices in many towns and cities, where the staff will make out your order, forward it, and let you know when the merchandise is received.

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Strawberry Time

Eat them fresh or preserve them for future use

by RUTH MEREDITH



Plump juicy berries ready to be made into jam or jelly.

THE strawberry, king of all berries, is in season. Large and juicy they are ripening in home gardens and appearing in store windows. While the supply is plentiful every opportunity to eat these berries must be used.

The first strawberries of the season will probably be eaten heaped in a dish and covered with rich cream and sugar. Variations will be added later when the luscious berries will be made into such tasty desserts as shortcakes, pies, gelatin desserts, and fruit cups. There is little fear that your family will weary of strawberries since the season is so short they are not with us for long.

Not only are they good to eat but strawberries are nutritious as well. When fresh, one generous serving of strawberries will supply all the vitamin C a person needs in one day.

Check up on your jam and jelly making equipment and reserve a few days in June and July for preserving some of these berry favorites. Plan to catch the strawberries at their plump, juicy best, and put them up as jam or jelly for the future months.

Strawberry Jam

4 c. (2 lbs.) crushed strawberries
7 c. (3 lbs.) sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$ bottle (1/2 c.) bottled fruit pectin



Use only fully ripened berries. Crush one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Complete crushing helps to prevent floating fruit or spoilage. Measure crushed berries and sugar into large kettle, mix, and bring to a full boil. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just five minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Cover hot jam with film of hot paraffin; when jam is cold cover with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Requires about two quarts fruit. Makes about 10 eight-ounce jars.

Strawberry Jelly
4 c. (2 lbs.) juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. (3/4 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

Use only fully ripened berries. Crush thoroughly and squeeze through jelly bag. Do not drip overnight as uncooked juice ferments quickly. Measure juice and sugar into large saucepan, stir, and bring to boil. At once add bottled pectin, stirring constantly, and then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from fire, let stand one minute, skim, pour quickly. Cover hot jelly with a film of hot paraffin; when jelly is cold cover with one-eighth inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Requires about three quarts berries. Makes about 11 8-ounce jars.

Strawberry Charlotte
1 or 2 c. crushed strawberries
1 c. cold water
1 c. whipped cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lemon juice

Soak the gelatin in the cold water. Scald the milk and combine it with the beaten egg yolks mixed with the sugar and salt; cook the mixture over hot water until the custard begins to coat the spoon; then add the gelatin, stirring until it is dissolved. Cool the mixture, and when it begins to set, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and the lemon juice; then add the strawberries and the whipped cream, put into a mold (that has been rinsed in cold water) and let stand in a cold place until the dessert stiffens.

Strawberry Custard Pie

3 c. strawberries
2 T. flour
1 c. sugar
2 eggs
2 T. butter
Pastry

Line a deep pie pan with plain pastry. Crimp the edges attractively. Cut the berries in halves. Sprinkle with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar and let stand $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Beat egg yolks until light. Drain syrup from berries, mix with flour and stir until smooth. Add to the egg yolks and beat well. Add melted butter. Arrange drained berries in the pie shell and pour the custard over. Bake 20 minutes at 450 degrees Fahr. Reduce to 350 degrees Fahr. and bake 15 minutes. Make a meringue with two egg whites stiffly beaten and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. Pile in peaks on pie, and bake 25 minutes at 275 degrees Fahr. or until nicely browned.

Glazed Strawberry Tarts

Baked tart shells
Fresh ripe strawberries
Currant or other tart red jelly

Make the tart shells from puff pastry or very flaky pastry, and bake in small fluted tart tins, pricking the sides and bottom to allow the steam to escape and prevent bubbles in the pastry. Cool and fill with whole ripe berries which have been stemmed, washed and dried. Cover with melted jelly and allow to set. Serve topped with whipped cream, if desired.

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Summer Greens

Are delicious prepared in a variety of ways

PLENTY of green, leafy vegetables" is one of the important recommendations for a health-giving diet. During the spring and summer this means not only to plant plenty of spinach, cabbage, chard, and leaf lettuce in the garden but also to gather wild greens from the nearby fields.

Some of the most popular wild greens are dandelion, water cress, chicory and milkweed. If they are to be cooked or canned, follow the standard directions given for spinach; if they are to be eaten raw treat them like lettuce or any other salad green.

Whether wild or cultivated, greens are a good source of iron, calcium, and vitamins A and C. Dark green leaves are richer in the vitamins and iron than light green ones, and the leaves are generally richer than the stems.

Use the greens as salads, chop them fine and mix them with cottage cheese or salad dressing for sandwich fillings, cook and serve them hot as a vegetable for dinner, and can as many as possible for winter use.

Always use the greens soon after gathering, washing them thoroughly in plenty of water. For cooking, use only the amount of water that clings to them, cover tightly and cook only until they are tender.

Spinach With Cream

2 c. cooked spinach	3 T. butter
½ c. evaporated milk.	2 T. flour
undiluted	¼ tsp. nutmeg
1 T. minced onion	dash of cayenne
1 tsp. salt	

Chop the drained spinach very fine. Melt the butter and lightly simmer the onions. Add the flour. When well blended, add the spinach and other ingredients and cook for two minutes.

Ring Of Greens With Buttered Beets

4 c. cooked beet greens or spinach	3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
½ c. butter	2 c. small boiled beets
¾ tsp. salt	1 ½ c. white sauce

Drain the hot cooked beet greens or spinach thoroughly. Chop finely and season it with butter and salt. Press it into a buttered ring mold and keep in a warm place until time to serve. Then remove it to a hot, round platter, and fill the centre with hot buttered beets. Pour the white sauce around the edge of the ring, and outside of this garnish with egg slices.

Ham And Spinach Souffle

½ c. breadcrumbs that have been soaked in milk	3 eggs, separated
3 T. butter	½ tsp. pepper
1 c. chopped spinach	½ c. cold cooked ham
2 T. fine chopped onion	Salt to taste

Squeeze the milk from the bread crumbs. Add the butter to the bread crumbs and heat the mixture until pasty, and then add the chopped, cooked spinach, onion, beaten egg yolks, seasonings, and ham. Fold into this mixture the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Turn the mixture onto a buttered casserole, set in a pan of water, and bake it at 350 degrees Fahr. until firm.

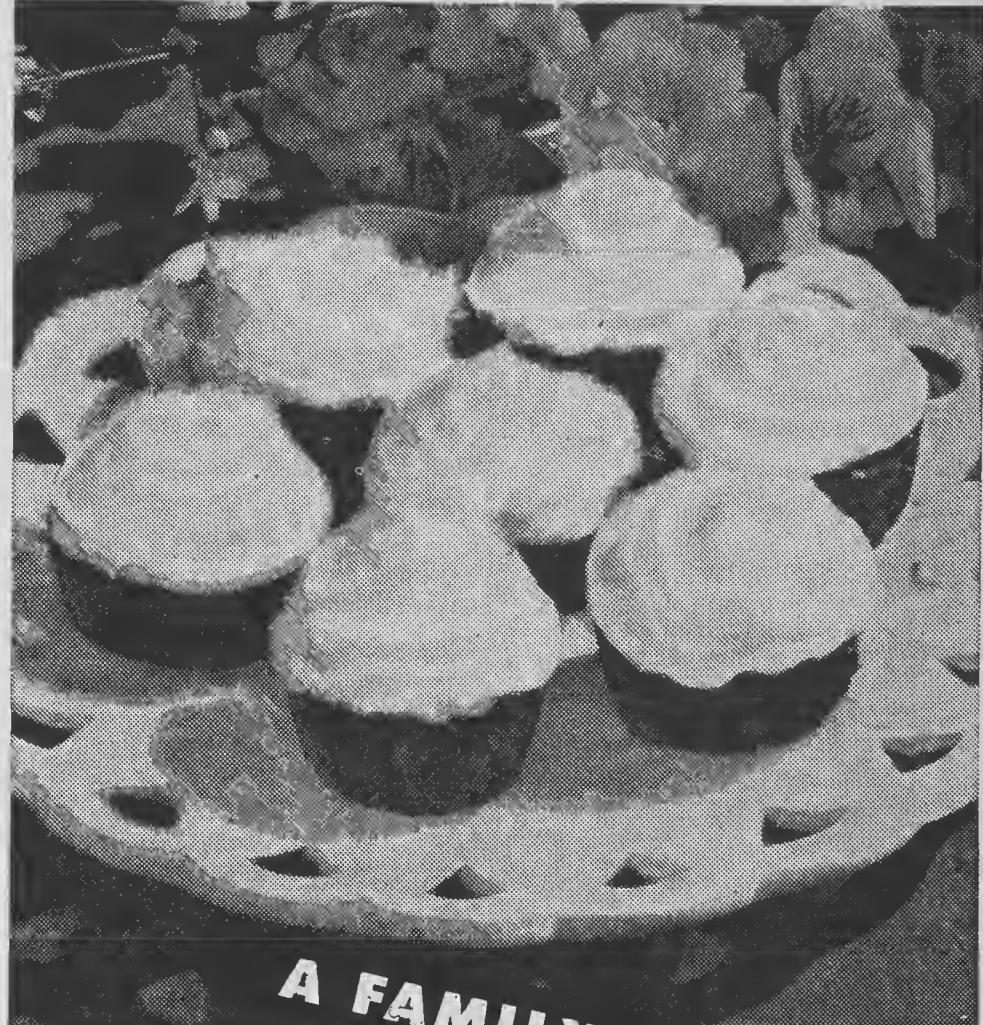
Spinach With Cheese

2 c. cooked spinach	1 c. bread crumbs
1 c. grated cheese	Salt and pepper

Chop spinach finely. Put a layer of crumbs in a greased dish. Add a layer of spinach; sprinkle with cheese, repeat until dish is filled, having the top layer crumbs. Dot with butter and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven—500 degrees Fahr. Serves 4.

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GINGERBREAD CUP CAKES

½ cup melted shortening	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 ¼ cups molasses	1 tsp. ginger
1 egg, beaten	½ tsp. cloves
2 ½ cups sifted flour	½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. Magic Baking Soda	¾ cup hot water
1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder	

Combine shortening and molasses and add egg. Stir until well blended. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the hot water. Bake in 24 2 ½" cup cake pans in moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 minutes. Blend one 3-oz. package of cream cheese with enough milk to make of sauce consistency. Top each serving with a spoonful.



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MADE IN CANADA

A Head of Beauty

How to prepare for and give a home-type permanent

by LORETTA MILLER



Haila Stoddard and daughter Robin have the home-type wave.

SHORTER hair, kept beautifully in place with a little preliminary care is the latest in hair news!

It's cool, youthful and easy to handle. And best of all, all the preliminary care can be done at home without benefit of professional care. Perhaps a little cutting will be necessary to shorten the hair before giving it a permanent. If you've never tried the home type of permanent, there's a real thrill in store for you.

Whether the hair is fine or coarse, thin or thick, it should be about three (3) inches below the lobes of the ears at the sides and back. If bangs are to be worn, they must, of course, be cut to flatter the individual and may extend across all of the forehead, or only over one brow. To cut the hair before or after giving yourself the permanent is also for the individual to decide. It is the general opinion, however, that the hair should be cut a little first. Then, after it has been permanented, it may be trimmed just a bit.

Cutting the hair has been described in these columns at various times, but for those who missed these directions, here they are again: First part the hair and comb the hair straight down on either side of the part. Then section off a small strand of hair. Now, holding the ends of the strand, take sharp scissors and, using a sliding upward motion, (the same as you use with a comb when ruffing up the hair) slide the scissors from the ends of the hair upward as you cut off the ends. This may require a little practice, but anyone at all handy can master this professional cutting quickly. Or, if this method seems too difficult, simply cut off the hair ends straight across. This is not the best method, though it is the simplest. Generally, cutting straight across leaves the ends stubby and hard to handle. Of great importance, don't cut off too much hair or your finished coiffure will be too short. Remember that the permanent wave will take up some of the length.

NEXT, after cutting, a thorough shampoo must be given, and all shampoo must be rinsed from the hair. Now you are ready for your home permanent. A few words of sound advice! Please spend time reading directions that accompany your home permanent wave kit. This will save you a lot of

time in following through each step of the waving correctly and the satisfaction of giving yourself a successful permanent will be most rewarding.

Here are some tips that will help you decide whether or not you want the full length of hair or only the ends waved: If your hair grows fast, and soft waves are more becoming over the crown of your head than straight hair, by all means wind the full length of hair on the permanent wave curlers. But if your hair is fine textured, grows slowly and you want to wear it straight over the crown of your head with only the hair ends curled, then, of course, put the permanent only in the ends by winding the lower ends of hair on the curlers. To be sure of getting the upper line of waves straight when turning up only the ends, you will find it well to tie a narrow ribbon or string around your head. This may be on an even line with your brows or just above. With the hair parted, and the string or ribbon in place, you are ready to proceed with your permanent . . . providing you have read the directions carefully.

Have on hand a sufficient number of heavy bath towels to see you through. Also use a small glass bowl, as directed, for the waving solution. Also, place newspapers on the floor so that any waving lotion which you might drop won't spot the rug or floor. Place the bowl of waving solution on a table, too, that won't be damaged should you drop any of the solution. Work in a light place and, again, let me remind you to follow directions that come with the kit of permanent waving equipment.

SUGGESTIONS for parting, sectioning off and winding the hair on the curlers are given with the kit and will make the process as simple as a,b,c. Let the type, structure and condition of the hair guide you in deciding exactly how long the hair should remain up before examining it. Since the whole process is so simple and inexpensive, you will agree, no doubt, that it is wiser to underdo than overdo the permanent. However, you do want a successful permanent that will make your hair easy to handle, so do give it enough time. When the permanent has been completed, your hair is ready for setting. Do you want the very latest hair-do? Is it more becoming to you to turn the ends upward or downward? Both styles are extremely smart, new and youthful and the choice of the most flattering should govern your decision. In any event the hair is turned down-under in the setting. Even when the ends are to be dressed to curl upward, they should be turned downward when setting. This makes all types of hair more obedient and easier to dress.

First part the hair and comb it straight down on both sides of the part. Make one soft wave over the temple, opposite the part. Hold the wave in place with one hand while you comb the hair straight down from the lower line of the wave. If only the hair-ends are to be curled, tie the string or ribbon around your head in order to keep the upper line of the curls even in back. Have a good supply of bobby

pins or hair clips on hand. With the hair quite damp, take up a small strand and wrap it down and under around your finger. Wind the hair from the scalp toward the end, then pin it securely in place. The hair at the sides, in front of the ears, should be wound back and under, but the hair across the back must be turned down.

Whether one row or two rows of pincurls should be made depends upon whether the hair is thick or thin. Thin hair, of course, won't require as many curls as thick hair. Girls with very thin hair of fine texture will be thrilled with the manageability of their hair. It will have more body and will actually have the appearance of being more abundant . . . all because of the new length, new permanent and proper setting.

It is very important that the hair be allowed to get thoroughly dry before removing the bobby pins or clips. If you take down a curl while the hair is

still wet, be sure to replace the setting at once. The coiffure will have no direction and no definite line if taken down while damp. When the hair is dry, remove pins or clips and brush the hair well before combing the coiffure into place.

This is the new version of the page-boy hairdo and many of the smartest salons are calling it the capcoiffure, the feathercut-page, the short-under, or, the new short bob. But by any name it is equally smart and flattering. It's becoming to the young girl and yet it is simple enough to be worn by her mother and grandmother. Even the wee little girl's hair can be made easy to handle when a "slight body wave" is given. Such a permanent is safe for the fine hair of even the very young head. (Any busy mother will save herself hours of pampering her little girl's hair if she gives it a slight permanent).

Don't Swat Them!

Newer methods for dealing with summer pests

by IVA WILLIAMS

NO you don't need to swat flies any more. There is an easier way. The warfare against flies has been modernized and mechanized.

No longer do you need to spend your spare moments swatting flies in the tiring summer heat. No longer need you feel your hair turning grey as you watch the flies making merry on your fresh, spring-cleaned walls. And you don't need to have unsightly, sticky fly coils hanging in front of your face everywhere you turn and falling on you, if you don't dodge them, and attaching themselves affectionately in your hair.

All of that is over and finished.

Many people used the new DDT household insecticide last summer for the first time and found it the best fly-weapon yet. It takes only a few minutes of your time once every two weeks to use it, and then you are free from chasing the troublesome housefly.

Now that fly-time is upon us once more, equip yourself with a can of DDT household insecticide and a small inexpensive sprayer. The insecticide comes under different trade names as it is put out by different companies. Fill the spray gun with the liquid and it will last for many sprayings. Just set it away on a back shelf, and about once every two weeks bring it out and squirt a little around here and there and your house will be free of flies. Easy? Just as easy as eating watermelon at the picnic!

One word of caution is in order in using this material. Don't get it on foodstuffs, don't spray it near an open fire, and don't breathe too much of it. Go out of the room for a few minutes after spraying until fumes have settled.

It is not necessary to spray everything in the room. A little DDT here and there is all that is needed. When the flies and insects walk over the dried on residue of the spray material they get poisoned. They fly away or crawl away and when you do the cleaning you will find them in hidden corners quite dead and dried up.

In deciding the spots to spray, notice the resting places the flies choose, the places on which they light. If there is a lamp or light fixture hanging from the ceiling, there you will

see them flying around and around, and lighting. Spray that lamp. Or spray a sheet of white writing paper and tack it by one corner to the ceiling. The flies will love this handy place to light. Have one of these traps in each room. Spray the wood-work along the bottom of the window glass. They crawl there. That is about all you will need to spray for flies, excepting the outside of the screen door and the door frame. The treatment is 100 per cent effective for about two weeks.

THIS DDT is excellent for spraying bedsteads and mattresses if that kind of insect ever bothers you. Complete directions are on the can.

This is the same DDT that is sprayed on the outside of window screens and porch lights to destroy miller moths. When sprayed around the edges of clothes closets, it will sidetrack the smaller moths that have fiendish designs on your best suits.

If ants trek into your kitchen or your cupboard, spray a little of this household DDT along the walls or corners where you think they are entering.

For control of fleas and lice on your pets, there is a DDT insect powder. It is equally good to kill lice on chickens or birds. Separate the feathers, or the fur, with the hands and sprinkle the powder close to the skin. Repeat in a week or ten days.

Though the household DDT insecticide is inexpensive, there is another DDT product for use in barns that costs even less. It comes in powder form and is to be mixed with water. It is a big help in controlling flies that torment livestock around the barn. Also when it is sprayed in barns and outhouses and on manure piles, it destroys the flies at their source and prevents them from multiplying.

There aren't very many flies around in the spring. But from these few come the millions that swarm the screen door at harvest time. With the new DDT preparations, so easy to use and costing so little, man should have dominion over the filthy fly situation.

But you can't do much with the fly swatter except wear yourself out. Don't swat! Get out the DDT!

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2. Apply light film of Noxzema as a soothing, protective powder base to hold make-up perfectly while it helps heal.

Evening

3. Repeat morning cleansing with Noxzema on wet cloth. Dry gently.
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Dirt On The Run

Keep up-to-date with laundry methods

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY



it and once it gets set, it is very difficult to remove. Place the spot over a pad of soft cotton or an old bath towel. Apply carbon tetrachloride with a pad of cheesecloth. This commonly sold spot-remover dissolves the oil and the pad absorbs it. Keep moving the pad so that you are working on a fresh surface. Wash right away with soap and water. In future you can skip all this by giving Junior his cod liver oil while in his bath.

FRESH fruits are trouble-makers of another sort. The time to catch them is before they have had a chance to dry, as the action of the air makes them harder to get out. Marks made by red or blue fruits such as plums, cranberries, blueberries, saskatoons, currants and beets vanish completely if you immediately pour plenty of boiling water through the material. Stretch the stained part over a bowl, secure with spring clothes pins and hold the kettle high to give extra force to the water.

More troublesome are the stains left by fresh pear juice. It is easy to pass over them because they are not bright in color, but if neglected they show up after washing as ugly brown blemishes. Catch them when fresh and they respond to boiling water as already described. While stains are not really classed as dirt, they do spoil the look of an otherwise blameless wash.

Where there are small people, the knees and seats of play-clothes are sure to need attention. Melt some soap and apply to grimy spots with a soft brush. This penetrates the meshes, loosens the ingrained dirt and makes it easier for the washer to do its work. Give the same treatment to the collars and cuffs of men's shirts and the feet of children's cotton socks. Brushing with melted soap gives better results than rubbing a cake of soap on grimy spots. For very stubborn dirt, add one teaspoon of household ammonia to a quart of soap solution.

THE main business of wash-day is to get rid of dirt as quickly and effectively as possible. If everything were equally soiled this would be an easy matter. As it is, there is such a wide variety in the amount and kind of dirt clinging to fabrics that to make a good job of laundering, it is necessary to know all the tricks.

By itself no machine can do it all. The person operating it must be able to recognize the different types of dirt, and to prescribe the right treatment for each. Unless the handling is skillful it is quite possible for clothes to come out less attractive than they were originally. Here are some of the reasons.

Certain kinds of dirt are hardened if put directly into hot suds. Many stains that are easily removed when fresh may be permanently set if they go straight into the washer. In a long series of tests, experts found that operating a machine beyond 10 or 15 minutes at the very most, actually drives back the dirt into the material.

All this points to the need for sorting the weekly wash with an experienced eye. Group together the pieces that are barely soiled, perhaps just in need of freshening. Next collect those with clean dirt such as dust or sand. Such things are no problem at all.

In every wash, some items hold in their meshes protein soil like perspiration, blood, milk spots or marks left by meat juice or egg. Hot water hardens material of this nature and makes it very difficult to dislodge. If given a cool soak for a few minutes the albumin is softened and released along with the dust it holds.

Marks made by starchy or sugary foods are all the better for a cool soak and need no special attention. Watch for oil or grease stains so that you can give them the right treatment. Light oil usually responds to hot water and soap which it will get in the washer, but heavy machine grease or tarry substances are permanently set by soap and water. Apply lard, and then wash in soap and water.

Cod liver oil on children's garments should be caught before washing. Soap and water simply will not budge

THERE are several ways of making up the loads for the washer. Start with table linen, bed linen and guest towels. Make up another pile of body clothing such as cotton underwear and light shirts. Divide colored things into slightly soiled and very dirty. Men's work clothes and grimy towels should be left to the last.

Make a separate pile of silks, woollens and rayons and do them by themselves unless you are satisfied that the washer will handle them gently. Things of this nature are so expensive that you cannot afford to shorten their lives unnecessarily. If you do decide to use the washer, do not run the load for more than three minutes.

Be sure to empty the pockets of aprons and play-clothes and use a whisk to get out the dust. This prevents the ugly streaks sometimes left at the bottoms of pockets. Shake all garments and use the whisk on the inside of men's heavy underwear where rolls of fluff may collect.

Shaking is well worth while because it removes loose dirt which would otherwise go into the washer. This is

(Turn to page 81)

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Young Ideas and Gardens

Alix U.F.W.A. found a novel way to interest children in gardens

by BARBARA VILLY CORMACK



In costume the flower girls' display made a strong appeal.

HERE in Alix we have a good-sized group of garden-minded youngsters—at least we hope we have. Our garden enthusiasts begin with the very young set from the 4 and 5 age group, the little people who are just beginning to notice for the first time the beauty of the sweet peas along the fence. They can now be trusted to help Mom by picking out the weeds rather than the carrots.

It all started with the flower show. In the war years we, the U.F.W.A., got up the flower show largely as a money-making project for the Red Cross. We have always boasted a goodly number of enthusiastic gardeners in our midst, both those who have been experienced specialists for years, and others who are newer at the game but just as keen. Seeing we were not sure just how successful our first venture would be—how many would enter, how many would come, etc.—we added a few extra attractions, namely, serving afternoon tea, which always is a popular feature, and a special class for flower girls, 10 years and under.

This was put in with a special parade of the contestants to add interest, because, as one of our members pointed out, the combination of little girls and flowers is always appealing. We were sure of a good number of proud mammas and friends in our audience. For the sake of retaining community peace it was stipulated that the judging should be done solely on the basis of the flower bouquets carried by the girls—and even so I think the judging of this particular class has always provided a good sizable headache. About 12 little girls took part in that first show and a very charming picture they made too, and with a pleasant variety of flowers, some with the old-fashioned conventional tight little bouquets complete with lacy frills, others with more informal gracefully falling sprays, and still others with prettily decorated baskets.

There was quite a variety of little girls, too, from the older nine and ten year-olds, happily conscious of their pretty dresses and lovely flowers, to the tiny tots of one and two who were more apt to look upon the whole affair as somewhat of a bore and were just as likely to start sweeping up the floor with their bouquets as not. By and large the flower girl class was a delight to the public, and is definitely in the prize list for keeps.

The next year the mothers of the little boys in the community felt that their small fry should be able to join in the fun too, and a class for vegetable boys was included. This really taxed the originality of the contestants, not to mention all their friends and relatives. It could include any original exhibit made from vegetables—either costume, or article. The mothers—and fathers too, I believe—really went to town on this business, and we have always had an excellent entry in this class. We have had such outstanding exhibits as a frilly bouquet made with cauliflower base and with streamers of string beans—dolls and puppets of all types and a most realistic Spitfire with a narrow body and every inch packed with succulent vitamins. I mustn't forget the engaging little Hawaiian-Indian character, with a wonderful headdress and grass skirt constructed completely out of carrots with their luxuriant tops waving in the breeze.

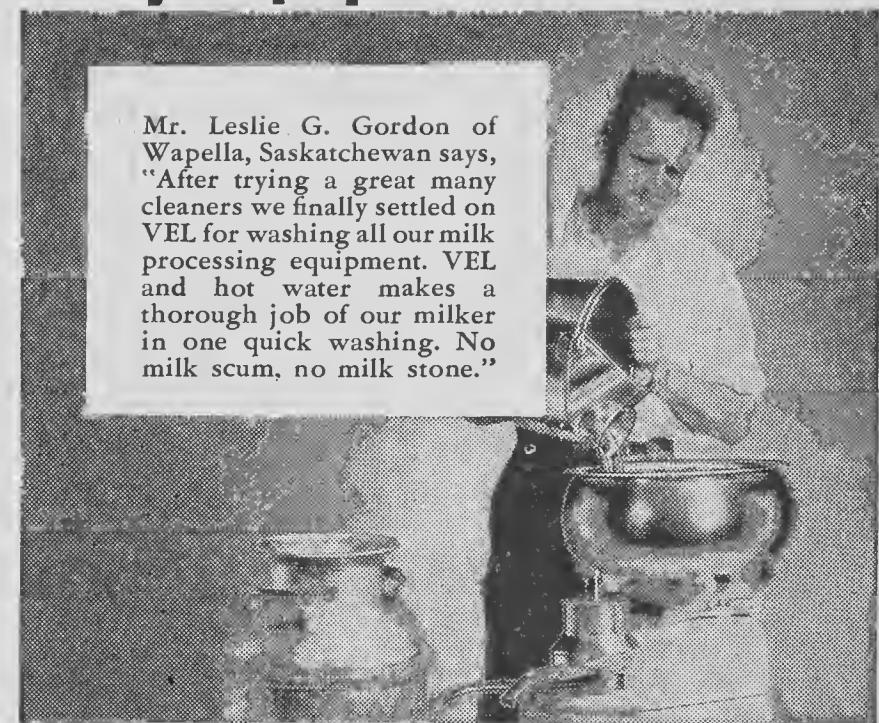
THESE two classes certainly succeeded in interesting children in the flower show and thus in the idea of growing things in general. It had to be admitted that the work in connection with them was done mostly by the grown-ups, so last year a new idea was introduced. This was a class for children's gardens. Seeds were distributed free by the U.F.W.A. to any child from town or country who wished to compete. The arrangement of plot and general layout was left to the individual. Over 50 children took the seeds, and when the day of reckoning came, last August, there were 43 gardens ready to be judged. We thought this a very good percentage indeed and the whole display for beginners was of a very high standard. Last year the seeds given included vegetable marrows, broad beans, carrots, beets and calendulas. There are a hundred-and-one hazards for any gardener, of course, young and old alike, and we were not surprised to hear a few tales of woe here and there. Apart from the little points of weather and poor soil, there are always, in the country, the marauding pigs, chickens, or goslings, or on some occasions baby brothers and sisters who can cause terrible destruction in the twinkling of an eye.

The judging of the plots was a big job, especially as the area covered a good 10 square miles. As in all children's competitions where there is evi-

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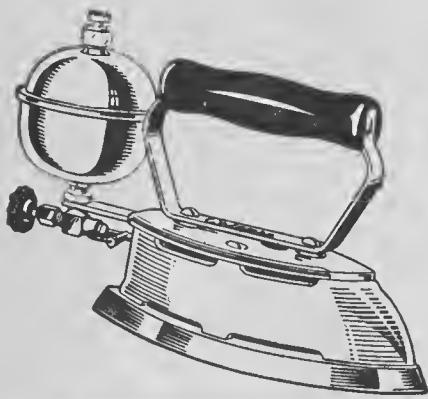
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dence of enthusiasm and hard work it is always hard to single out some at the expense of others. But they were all good little sports about it and there is always hope of other years to come. The rule was, of course, that the work had to be done by the children themselves, and in the judging, points were given for the arrangements of plants, the quality of the vegetables and the general cleanliness and tidiness of the plot.

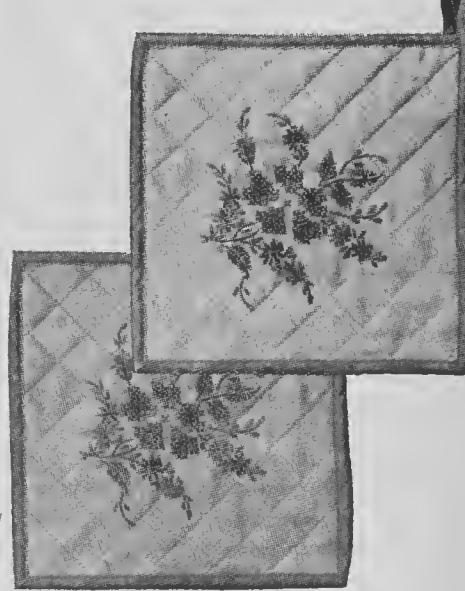
This year the competition is to be repeated at the special request of the contestants, and for variety there will be different vegetables to grow. There will be accidents of course again, and some of the children will get tired of the chore before it's done, but we feel that it is at least a step in the right direction. This year too, a club for older girls, a garden club, for girls 12 to 22, sponsored by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has been started in this district. This will lead the members into competition with other districts and will open up the gardening idea to another section of the community. Many a girl who grumbles at weeding the family garden can get a real kick out of pulling pigweed in her own.

In all these various projects we feel that the youthful enthusiasm encouraged will go far to make a keen group of gardeners-to-be. And best of all our

young friends will be able to learn, in the morning of life, the fun and happiness that a garden can bring.

*So out with your rake, and out with your hoe,
And out with the weeds, for they all must go...
Then you'll find, as the shoots peep one by one,
That life is good, and a garden's fun.*

Pot Holders



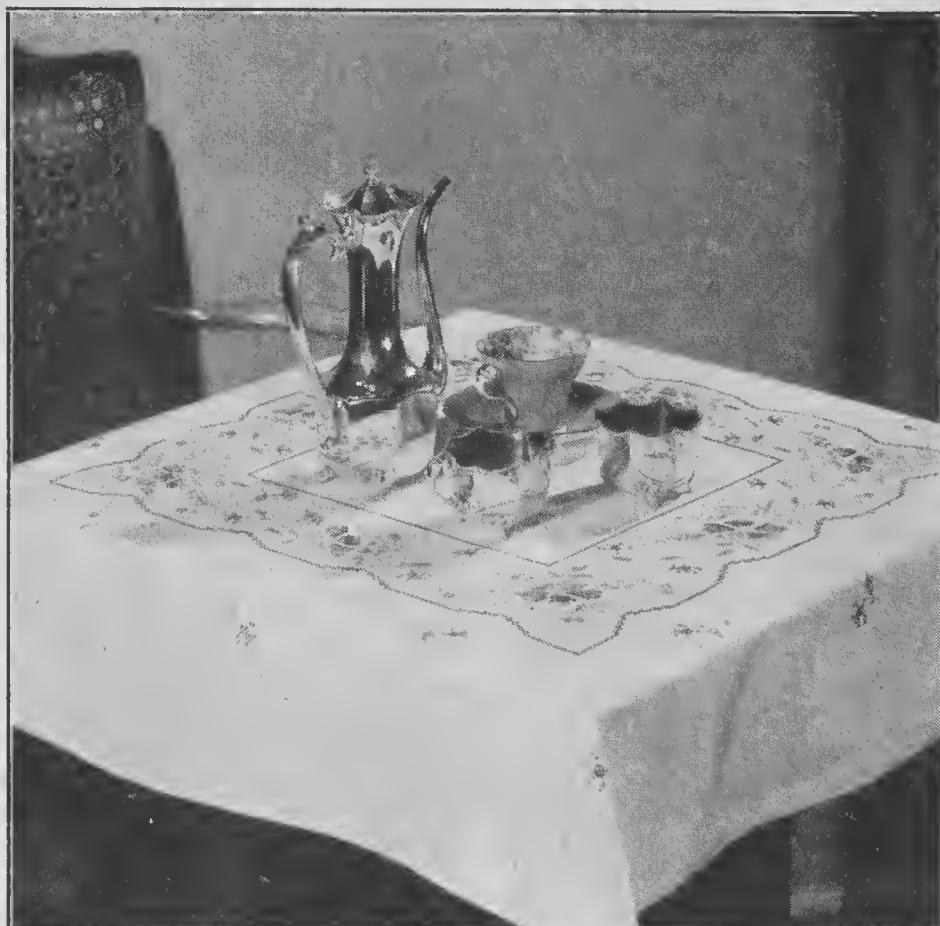
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(See below)

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by ANNA DE BELLE



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DIRT ON THE RUN

Continued from page 78

true under any circumstances but particularly where water for laundering is limited, because it is impossible for suds loaded with dirt to cleanse fabrics effectively.

Hardly anybody on the prairie has water to waste, which makes it essential to use the available supply economically. Of course to do a good job, all the water for laundry purposes must be really soft or else treated to break the hardness. Otherwise the soap cannot clean effectively.

A cool soak at the start gets rid of a lot of dirt. Use a tub, have the water lukewarm and add enough soap to make a light suds. Put the cleanest articles in this while you fill the machine.

For the main suds use the hottest water you can get because it does the best job. However, if you cannot manage the cool soak, use warm water in the machine instead of hot. Build up a suds about two inches deep. Wring into this the load that is soaking and operate the machine for about seven or eight minutes.

DO your best to have at least two rinses, both hot; but if heat is limited, make the first rinse hot because it flushes out soapy water more effectively than cold. Follow with at least one more rinse and please yourself whether you use any blue. A hand plunger is a grand help in drawing the rinses through and through the meshes of fabrics.

Let the wringer help you to get rid of dirt by pressing out soapy water. Feed each piece evenly and carefully, since lumps and bunches carry over some of the soiled water to the rinses.

If you make it a practice to change clothing before it has a chance to become heavily soiled, you can skip boiling on most occasions. This is a big saving in works; it allows you to use the water for other purposes and it means longer life for fabrics too.

To avoid bitter flavor in rhubarb, when preparing for canning, quick-freeze or ordinary cooking purposes, cut off a good two inches of the stalk at the leaf end. Experts say that is where the acid is most concentrated and that it has no food value.



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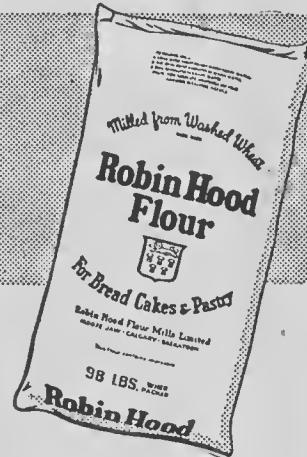


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2426
SIZES 12-42



2472
SIZES 10-40



2469
SIZES 10-40



2524
SIZES 12-48



2137
SIZES 10-40

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SIZES 6-14



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Learn To Swim

Where?—In Your Own Dugout

by MYROS KMETÁ

NOT me! Do you want me to drown? Commit suicide? Are you out of your mind? Going to try and swim in a dugout 10 feet deep with steep side edges! Not me! I have many years to live yet.

Those are the answers I would get from many farm boys. They are the answers I once would have given myself. Like everything else, it is easy to learn when you know how. I learned. Why can't you? Did you ever take a young pup in waist-high water? If you haven't, try and see what happens. Does he go to the bottom and drown? No! He starts moving his legs and swims to shore. You fall into the water, start moving your legs and hands, and "Eureka" you're swimming to shore. But, remember, you are not a dog. Better first finish reading and let the water get a little warmer.

DURING last summer, there was nothing I liked to do better on a hot day than to leave my shirt by the garage and go to drive the tractor with my bare back and hands. You can imagine the sight I was in in the evening—black from head to toes.

We couldn't get the plumbers to install the bathtub, but even if we could, the mistress of the house wouldn't let me near the clean bathroom. I didn't find much enjoyment taking my evening bath in a basinful of water and a small face cloth.

As I drove by a big dugout full of water four times a day on a tractor, every day my eyes were getting sorcerous and temptation greater. Then, one hot day, when I drove by the dugout for dinner, I said to myself, "By George, tonight I'm taking a swim in that dugout." But I thought to myself: "Go into a dugout full of water without being able to swim, it's suicide!" I once read how to learn to swim in a swimming pool, but a dugout is different.

AFTER doing the chores that night, the boss watched me with suspicious eyes as I walked across the yard with a pail, axe, fence post and rope. I tried and my idea worked. Every day after that, I not only had a good bath, but slowly I started to swim, surprisingly, all by my own self. Within a few weeks I could dive off a side and swim the width of the water very easily.

If you can't swim at all it is best to have someone go with you. If you are alone, take an axe and a strong fence picket. It is advisable not to go in the water for at least an hour after a meal.

If you are obliged to go in alone drive the fence picket into the ground by the water as deep as you can, tie your rope to it securely. Now grab the rope in your hands and back up into the water until the water is up to your neck. Now tie the rope there around your chest and you are ready for your swimming lessons. Parents of children under 15 years should not let their children try the above system but should go with them to the water and hold the rope as well as give instructions, whether they can swim or not, for it is a lot easier to see if the stroke



Dugout Delight

is done right by someone watching the swimmer.

First you are afraid of the water. Well, it is easy to shake that fear off, when you know you wouldn't go down deeper than the neck. For the first few days just paddle in the water. Take a deep breath and put your head under the water a few times. In a few days you will not only rid yourself of water fear but will gain confidence in water. Now you are ready for your first lesson.

With your hand on the rope go into the water up to your chest. Take a deep breath. Fill your lungs to the limit. With your eyes open, duck under the water and bend your knees. You will notice that, as long as your lungs are full of air, your hair is slightly sticking out of the water and you float like a cork. Now let the air out through the mouth and notice how quickly you go down. After experimenting with the above lesson for one day you are ready for the float.

The float is very simple. As you know, as long as your lungs are full of air, you can't drown. With your rope around your chest, have your friend or father hold the rope cornerwise across the water. With the water just above your waistline, lean forwards, arms stretched full length, hands flat on the water, fingers together. Now take a deep breath, seal your mouth. In a diving movement, lie flat on the water, your head in the water between the arms, eyes open, legs straight six inches apart. In this position you will float effortlessly.

ONCE you start to float, you start the flutter kick. It is a simple, yet most important swimming exercise. It is done by kicking with your feet up and down in water; the knees straight, but not tight; legs should be about six inches apart but not touching. Do not allow the legs to come out of the water or go more than eight inches underneath. Work the feet fast. Don't put too much effort on the downward stroke as the feet will go down by themselves. You will notice that you are propelled by the movements of the feet alone. Do the kick fast at first. In a few days you will acquire speed best suited to you.

After practicing the float and flutter kick for at least five days, you are ready for the crawl exercise. Now you will find out what real swimming is and how simple. Start the float and kick on the shallow end of the dugout. Take a deep breath and as you are propelling with the legs slowly with

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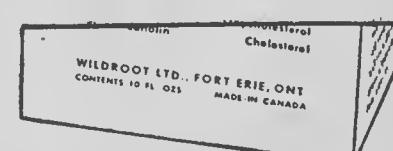
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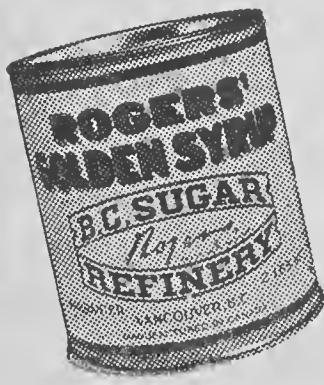
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your arm outstretched, draw your right arm down under the water. This should be done in a straight, scooping action, palms open and fingers together, bringing the hand out at the hips. As your right hand comes out, the left starts in the same scooping motion.

Now you are doing the crawl. The right and left arms make a continuous rotary action, using the shoulders as axles, legs are fluttering continuously. Do not try to breathe as it is best to learn one exercise at a time. By the time you are out of air, you will swim the width of the water. Take a rest, while your friend with a rope goes to the other end and you start again. But remember, lungs full of air, eyes open, knees straight out, not tight, hand open, fingers together, rope around your chest, in not more than five feet of water. You can slowly blow the air out through your mouth.

I find it very easy to swim 60 or 70 feet on a lung full of air. When you can do that you can start breathing.

Some instructors recommend breathing naturally from the first. But there is always the danger that a beginner will get frightened if he gets a mouthful, or worse, a noseful. You can keep your mouth shut and plug your nose with a 35-cent nose plug while you are going through these first paces. By that time you will have a little more confidence and can learn breathing.

BREATHING may be difficult at first but with a few months of practice, it becomes as natural as walking. In breathing while swimming, the idea is, as your right arm comes out of the water, at the hips, turn your head to the right, put your head out of the

water,gulp a mouthful of air. As the right arm goes into the water and the left comes out, put your head into the water, blow the air out through your mouth toward the left side. As the right hand comes out again your head comes out for more air.

The head moves from right to left. Breathe in on the right side; breathe out on the left. Make the rotary motion with the arms slow, and do the crawl right. When you do it fast, you not only tire yourself out, but you just splash the water and *don't* swim. Put the arms into the water easily.

There are many swimming strokes, but it is very hard to learn from reading as it is most of the time necessary to watch closely to see if the stroke is done right, and it is best not to try them in deep water until you can crawl and breathe with ease.

But remember, before you start to learn swimming—the rope around your chest held by your father or friend, or tied to the post, and the water not higher than the neck. And don't go into the water after a heavy meal. Go swimming when hungry. By next summer you will be ready for all other strokes. You must first master float, kick and crawl perfectly.

In presenting this article The Guide desires to issue a timely warning about the dangers associated with beginners learning to swim in dugouts without the supervision of some competent person. The editors wish to emphasize that the most important part of the article is the part devoted to the proper precautions against accident.

Russia Reports New Breed Of Horses

Giant horses pulling immense loads are said to be the triumph of Soviet breeders

It is reported that in August, 1946, at a traditional horse show where collective farms exhibit livestock, held near the old Russian town of Vladimir, a stallion named "Granit" pulled a load of 11 and one-half tons.

This horse, it is said, belongs to a new breed of heavy draft horses raised in the Vladimir area; and the development of the breed is acclaimed as "one of the biggest achievements of Soviet scientists and collective farm stock breeders."

The story is that Russian horse breeders tried for a long time to raise the foreign heavy draft breeds, but under prevailing conditions these proved unsuitable. They were too "frail" and not sufficiently hardy. They proved incapable of long runs and heavy work; caught cold and became sick in the Russian climate. Consequently, no single foreign breed of any draft horse has become acclimated in Russia.

During the last 30 years a new native breed of heavy draft horses lacking the defects mentioned above has been created in the Vladimir and Ivanovo region, and the new breed has been registered by the Soviet government as the Vladimir Heavy Draft Horse. It is reported that each of these

new-type horses is capable of pulling a load equal to that handled by several ordinary horses. A single horse pulls a two-horse plow and will plow two and one-half acres in six hours (a hectare which is 2.47 acres). A single horse will pull two or three tons for a distance of 10 to 12 miles without a rest. Their stride is a sweeping one, and the Vladimir horse takes a step almost two yards long.

The development of this new breed, the description of which sounds so like a tall story or fairy tale, is said to have been based on the existence of many fine and, in all probability, purebred horses in this region. The breed was never determined but they were bigger and better than those of the neighboring provinces. A state stud farm, with a staff of experienced technicians was set up and all pure-blooded horses in the region were registered. Pairs were selected for crossing to increase size, strength and liveliness. From the collective farm horses a mare Grafina was selected for propagation of a new breed. After 14 years, the new Vladimir was created under ordinary collective farm conditions, for which achievement, 78 scientists, zoo-technicians and collective farmers were presented with high government awards.



The Country Boy and Girl

Party Puppets

Did you ever try to make puppets? It's lots of fun. If you are planning to have a party soon, why not spring it on your friends as a new game? Puppets, using eggshells for heads, are easy to make and can be completed in an hour or so. If your party is to be a big one, play the game in pairs.

Mother will start saving eggshells right away if you use a special "please." Ask her, if whenever she uses an egg in her cooking she'll tap the pointed end gently and pick off enough shell to let the egg out instead of cracking it open in the usual way. The hole should be big enough for an index finger to go into it comfortably. The shell should be rinsed out with warm water and left to dry.

The body of the puppet is made very simply out of scraps of almost any material, old or new. It requires a piece of cloth about eighteen inches long and eight inches wide. The diagram shows you how to fold and cut it.

Sew up the side seams and shoulder seams so that you have a kimono with short sleeves and a turtle neck.

Now, put your hand into it so that your thumb fits into one sleeve and your finger (third or fourth finger if more comfortable) fits into the other sleeve. Put your index finger through the neck and fit the eggshell over it to form the head. By moving your fingers this way and that, the puppet can be made to nod its head and wave its arms in a comic and realistic manner.

Handle the eggshells with care. It would be wise to have several extra heads on hand in case of breakage.

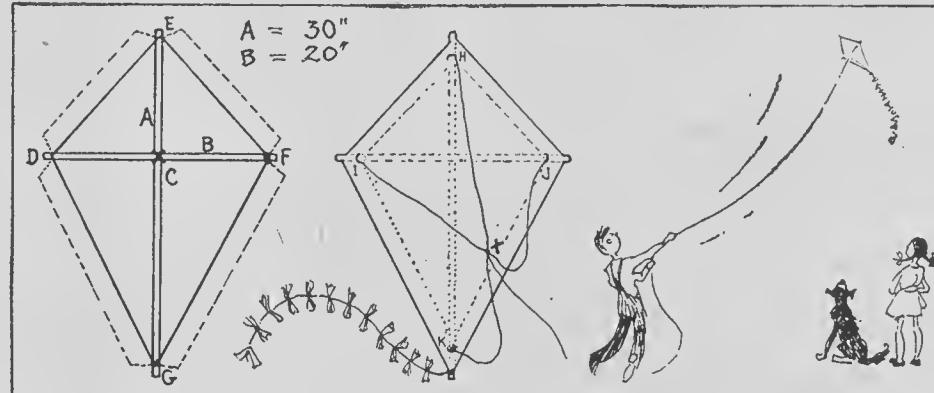
The faces can be crayoned or painted. Your friends will have fun carrying out their own ideas as to hair, hats, collars, etc. It's surprising what amusing likenesses can be produced. A clown, for instance, is simple. Just put a funny face on your eggshell; make him a tall hat out of a piece of paper; put a paper ruff round his neck.

Grandma can be very amusing. Unravel a bit of old grey sock and glue it on for hair; paint heavy rims around her eyes for glasses; then give her a tiny lace cap and collar. She'll be demure and laughable.

Be sure to have plenty of strong



glue, crayons, paints, odd bits of material and colored paper, and several pairs of scissors all ready before the party begins. To avoid the possibility of unfortunate disasters, spread old newspapers over mother's



IT'S fun to fly a kite out in the sun and feel its steady pull and watch it sway from side to side especially if the kite is one that you have made yourself. Kites are made of all shapes and sizes—butterfly kites, man shaped kites, fish kites, frog kites, star kites, even turtle kites. However don't make your kite so big that you can't hold it down—a sorry end for a fine kite to go sailing away without its master!

Here are the directions for a kite. Tie two straight sticks (about one-half inch thick) one 30 inches long, one 20 inches together at right angles as shown in the diagram. Now take stout cord six feet long and tie it by the middle at E leaving two ends of equal length. Now draw tight and tie at D and F so that ED and EF are equally stretched. Tie both ends at G so that DG and FG are equal. This is the kite frame. Lay frame on strong paper and trace around it, leaving extra margin to fold over strings ED, DG, GF, and FE. Cut out, fold over and paste. Now attach four cords at H, I, J, and K tying them together at X so that when you lift the cord at X the kite hangs level with the floor. The tail is made by tying folded strips of paper or rag in a string and attaching at G. Tie a good long cord to X and the kite is ready to fly.

When two persons are flying kites they can play a game of trying to capture each other's kite. To do this you try to entangle the tail of your opponent's kite by making your kite dart under the twine of the other kite. As soon as this happens let out string quickly but keep your kite under control. Then drop your ball of string and pull in hand over hand as fast as you can. The owner of the defeated kite must write his name and the date on the winner's kite.

Ann Sankey

good rug and play on the floor.

Both girls and boys will enjoy this game and, if you offer a prize for the best puppet and put a time limit on its completion, it's bound to be a "super" success.—Helen Ball.

How To Make Friends

THE one sure way to be popular is to take an interest in the affairs of others. All successful salesmen who have to sell themselves in order to sell their goods, follow this plan to the last letter. "How are you, Mrs. Jones?" they start. "And how is that girl of yours getting along at school? How's Ralph doing at College? When will we see him around again?"

You can be a salesman too. You can make a special effort to sell yourself into popularity with those you meet. It will be fun watching the added interest others take in you if you show special interest in them.

When out to improve your popularity quotient you will find it is the little, simple things that count most. Do you wait for others on the way home from school? Do you smile genuinely when you meet your friends and give them a warm "Hi! How are you?" Are you quick to enquire about anyone who is sick or in trouble? Are you alive with suggestions of help when you are most needed? Do you take an interest in the other person's pets and hobbies? Do you try to remember birthdays with good wishes? Do you think about phoning your friends up to say "good-bye" when they are going away and to say "hello" when they arrive back home?

All these little thoughtful things add up to big friendship builders. After

that your character and personality will tell the tale.—W. King.

My Own Book Of Stories

No. 9 in series.

MOST boys and girls know the story of Snow-White, the little girl who lived with the queen, her

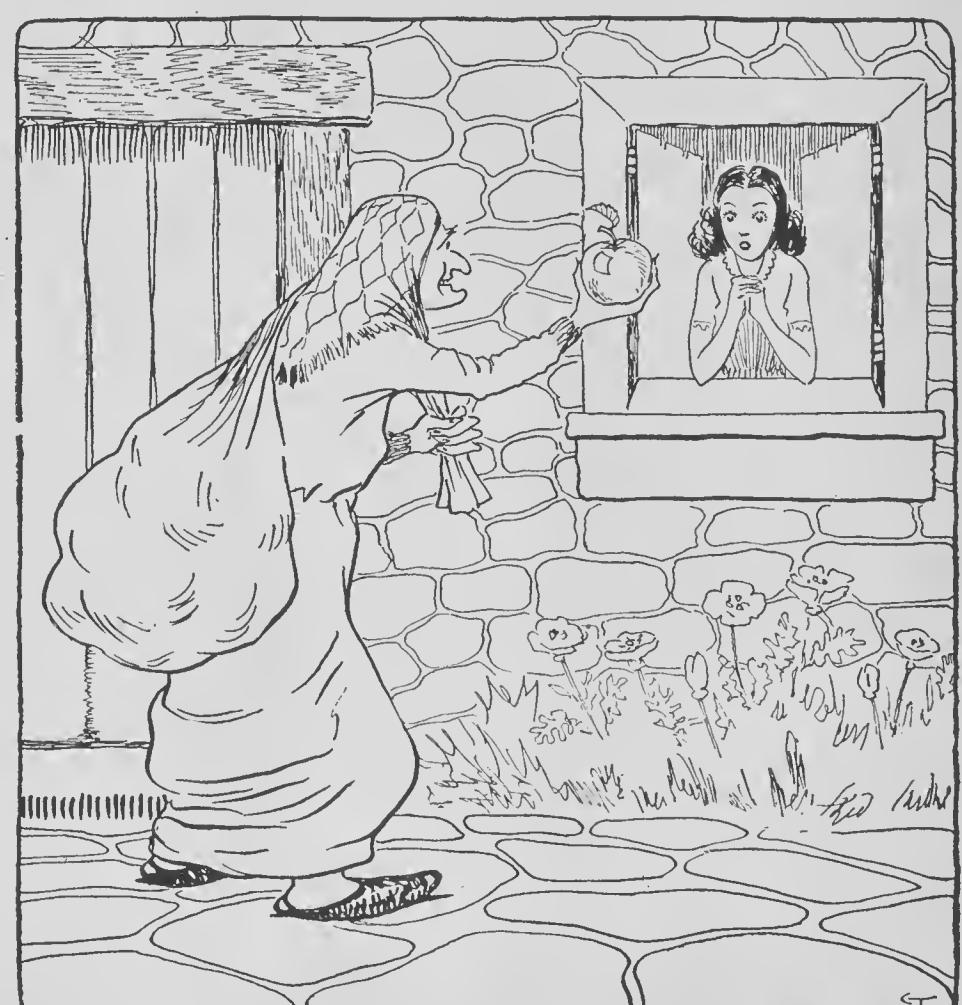
stepmother. This queen had a wonderful mirror which would truthfully answer questions and often the queen would ask her mirror, "Who is the fairest of us all?" and she would be very pleased when the mirror answered, "Thou art fairest Lady Queen."

But one day the mirror answered, "Snow-White is fairest now." The queen was so angry that she ordered a woodsman to take Snow-White into the woods and kill her. But this woodsman told Snow-White to run into the woods and hide.

Snow-White was very frightened when she found herself alone in the dark woods but just then she spied a little house. Inside she found a little table set with seven plates and seven mugs. She was so tired that she lay down on one of the seven little beds and soon fell asleep, and that is where the seven dwarfs found her when they came home. The dwarfs asked Snow-White to live with them and keep their house tidy.

Again the queen asked her mirror who was fairest and when it answered "Snow-White" the queen knew that Snow-White was still living. The queen dressed herself as a pedlar woman, so no one would know her, and took with her a poisoned apple. She found the dwarfs' house and asked Snow-White to taste the apple (as you see in our picture). When Snow-White tasted the apple she fell on the floor as if she were dead. The dwarfs found her there and because she was so beautiful they did not want to bury her so they made a glass case for her and always one dwarf guarded it.

Many weeks after a handsome prince came travelling through the country and when he saw the beautiful Snow-White he kissed her. At once the spell of the wicked queen was broken. Snow-White married the charming prince and lived happily.



Picture of Snow-White and the Queen to color.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXVII WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1948

No. 6

Radio Broadcasting

Our esteemed contemporary, The Farm and Ranch Review, looks forward with complete unanimity to political union with the United States. It declares that under mutual protection Canada has already been reduced to a satrapy of that country. The Review does not go so far as one of its fellow townsmen, who advocated political union of the western provinces with the American republic, at the Calgary cattle growers' banquet of March 16. Doubtless it recalls the immediate and hot disavowal of the proposal by the stockmen present.

One does not have to dig very deeply into the record to find steady Canadian pursuance of policies at variance with American practice. One such is control over radio broadcasting, dealt with elsewhere in this issue. The CBC is the child of the Aird report of 1929. That report, and the national broadcasting system which grew out of it, has had the unwavering support of the organized farmers of Canada. As late as June 1, 1944, H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, appeared before the parliamentary committee on radio broadcasting and reaffirmed that support.

The farm organizations are fully aware of the attacks on the publicly owned chain, and the purpose of those attacks. As individual listeners they are conscious of the increasing commercialization of radio after the American pattern. Nowadays even the news and weather reports are sponsored. The sheet anchor against unrestricted commercialism is the CBC. Those who put forward the plausible argument that both CBC and private radio should be controlled by an outside authority, know that this would be the beginning of the end for that great system as conceived by Sir John Aird and his associates.

Apart from the views expressed by farm organizations there is still in Canada a wide measure of support for the principles recommended in the Aird report. Critics of the CBC would be better employed in improving their own programs than in protesting CBC control.

Palestine

American observers admit that one of the main defects of their constitutional system is the quadrennial presidential election. It is invariably attended by a long campaign during which programs calling for action are set aside while the two major parties manoeuvre for advantage, or worse still, the administration, in its quest for votes, espouses causes which would be accepted only with the greatest caution in other circumstances. A case in point is President Truman's course over Palestine.

Throughout the later years of the mandate, unofficial American support, moral and financial, has encouraged the Jews to adopt an aggressive attitude. Beginning with President Truman's approval of Palestine immigration at the rate of 100,000 a year, the position of the mandatory grew intolerable. We choose to think that without American election-year interference the British would have been able and willing to remain in occupation until some modus vivendi was concluded, even at considerable expense to themselves. In the light of Jewish intransigence and acts of violence, which have aroused equally fierce Arab retaliation, no fair judge will condemn the British determination to clear out. Certainly no British government could remain in office which disregarded public opinion in that country, aroused by inhuman atrocities committed on British soldiers by Jewish partisans.

Pushed by a desire for Jewish political support, and pulled by a realistic state department, the president continues to tack and veer. Partition was

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

supported by Canada and Latin America under United States persuasion, regardless of the steady British refusal to agree to a course which meant certain war. When the Americans recoiled from the implications of their policy, Canada also had to beat an inglorious retreat.

It is fairly obvious that no solution to the Palestinian imbroglio can be considered without a thorough examination of Russian aims and reactions. If fighting can be confined to the present combatants, a decision can be reached in a fairly short time through exhaustion, with regrettable but limited loss of life and property. Any interference by UN or by great powers acting singly or in concert will be the overture to incalculable and frightening dangers. According to news reports Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent promises an early statement clarifying Canadian policy. It is profoundly to be hoped that in shaping Canada's course British diplomatic experience and foresight will be preferred to the shifting sands of an American presidential election year.

Democratic Procedure

Some Conservative papers in eastern Canada are still ringing the changes on what they denounce as the federal government's disregard for democratic procedure. The minister of finance should have obtained approval of parliament, so they allege, before imposing his so-called austerity program. This program contained certain measures of taxation, and Mr. Abbott has been likened to King Charles I in that he levied taxes without prior consent of the House. Criticism of this nature was very prevalent after the adoption of emergency measures last autumn and has been revived during the budget debate.

It will be generally agreed that the principle involved is an important one and comes close to the heart of responsible government. In the days when the world moved at a leisurely pace, ministers were quite rightly bound to lay such matters before the House, and to withhold action until parliament had given its consent. If it were possible, every democratically minded person would like to see this tradition preserved, along with a good many others that marked the age of leisurely living.

In Mr. Abbott's case, he was faced with a rapid deterioration in the dollar position during the summer and early fall. It was doubtful if he could have got action from the House in time to stop the avalanche. Impartially minded people will be inclined to accept the explanation that he had to act immediately and get the consent of parliament afterwards. Perhaps one's party bias will settle his opinion one way or the other. But in any case people in democratic countries are due to see less, rather than more, respect paid to the principle of prior parliamentary sanction. Unhappily new times have come upon us. We are living in the age of the atom bomb. Democracies which stick to the routine of a full dress debate on all critical matters are at a decided disadvantage, especially in dealing with dictatorships where policy is determined by a small group and secretly set in motion. If it is to survive, democracy will have to be streamlined to meet the new environment.

The Budget

The estimates brought down by Hon. Douglas Abbott on May 18 will be characterized as the standpat budget. It presents no departures from established government policy. The tinkering with details which the minister has contrived does not even give it a new look.

This is not necessarily a condemnation. Mr. Abbott has stuck courageously to two principles which will earn him no popularity with the taxpayer. He has endorsed the theory of cyclical expenditure—saving in years when business is buoyant, and government spending in bad times. There has been no significant reduction in taxes. The huge accumulation of surpluses of the last two years will continue. Opposition demands for lower taxes and heavier spending in the coming year will not make much headway against the common sense of the Canadian people.

More important still is the minister's preoccupation with inflation. He returned to it again and again during the course of his budget speech. It is the dominant note in his planning. Indeed, he admits that budgetary surpluses of the magnitude we have grown accustomed to "would not be justified as good policy were it not for the need to check inflationary forces." Lower taxes would put more cash in the hands of Canadians to bid even more strongly against each other for the limited supply of goods, and send prices further up the spiral.

The most telling arguments against the budget relate to the composition of the government's income. There is a continued tendency to decrease direct taxation and to increase indirect taxes. In 1943-1944 the government collected \$1,635,000,000 in direct taxes, those which people know they are paying. In the same year it collected \$956,000,000 in indirect taxes, those of which people are not so keenly aware. The first item has now been scaled down to \$1,315,000,000. But in 1948-1949 the minister budgets for \$1,046,000,000 in indirect taxes. In other words, taxes which are collected on an ability to pay are reduced by \$320,000,000 and the burden is shifted largely to those who buy the necessities of life, food, clothing, furniture, and housing.

The Stalin Peace Offer

Mr. Stalin's offer of last month to discuss outstanding differences with the United States raised the hopes of millions of people throughout the world who passionately desire peace. Very little reflection, however, demonstrates that the offer had a hollow ring.

The Russians scored a tactical advantage in the first place by agreeing to discuss "the American proposal." The United States government made no proposal and very properly declined to enter into direct negotiations. It took the commendable stand that the issues between the respective countries should be ironed out in UN. Mr. Stalin in fact acted upon an open letter addressed to him by Henry Wallace, third party candidate in the coming presidential election.

The truth is that Mr. Wallace's "concrete proposals" are far from being concrete. They consist of pious assertions to which everyone will agree. Disarmament, unrestricted trade, free movement of citizens, economic co-operation, the defence of democracy and civil rights, the conclusion of peace treaties with Germany and Japan—how thoroughly all of us agree on their desirability! They have been the object of repeated discussions, all of which have come to nought because of Russia's free use of the veto, her withdrawal from conferences, and her own unilateral action checkmating efforts of the western nations to restore world order.

It is hard to reconcile the proffered olive branch in the face of this record. But in the event, Stalin will gain kudos in his own country by the astuteness with which he has played his cards. To Russians it will appear that the United States, after all, does not want peace and will not even discuss matters which stand in the way of its realization. Moscow papers will assert that there is no hope of peace as long as either of the traditional American parties remain in office and that peace-loving Russia will have to wait till that fine democratic fellow Mr. Wallace is elected.

If the Russians hope to assist Mr. Wallace in his campaign by this incident we predict they will be disappointed. It will tend to get American agreement for the sentence pronounced on him by the Manchester Guardian, which says:

"Mr. Stalin and Mr. Wallace—the one knowingly, and the other unwittingly—are taking advantage of the hopes and fears of millions of ordinary people to further their own political and propagandist aims. That is the danger of Mr. Wallace and of men like him. . . . They do express the vague and ignorant wishes of the 'masses,' for all of us want peace and prosperity and would do anything to get them. But by using cloudy and meaningless phrases, by making sweeping and impractical promises, by ignoring the real difficulties and concealing the real dangers, they only make it more difficult for responsible statesmen to achieve these things."